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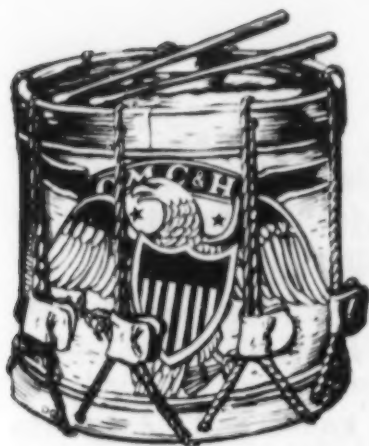
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VIRGINIA MILITARY FORCES, 1858-1861

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION ¹

Part I

by Lee A. Wallace, Jr. and Detmar H. Finke

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Virginia was one of the few states which maintained a viable militia organization, but here it was also largely a paper one. In common with that of most of the other States, the Virginia militia system, based on the Militia Act of 1792, had become moribund by the mid-1850's. In fact the common or line militia had sunk so low in 1853 that even the pretense of existence was dropped and the line militia virtually disbanded. This left only the Volunteer militia units to shoulder the burden of public defense in Virginia. Even the continued effectiveness of these units was questioned by Virginia's Adjutant General who felt that except in the cities few would be found willing to incur the expense of volunteer service if no obligation existed for line militia musters.²

It was not until 1858-1859 that annual musters were again required and enforced and the line militia brought back to life. This revivification of the militia was brought about by the ever widening chasm in public feeling between the southern and northern sections of our country. This national tension was heightened by open warfare in the Kansas Territory and particularly for Virginia by John Brown's lunatic attempt to promote a slave uprising by seizing Harper's Ferry in 1859.³

The Virginia militia in late 1858 was organized territorially into five divisions, 28 brigades, and over 179 regiments of the line. Each regiment of the line was to consist of two battalions, each of four companies besides such Volunteer companies

as might be attached. The number of Volunteer companies attached to a line regiment was limited to one troop of cavalry, one company of artillery and two companies of light infantry or riflemen.⁴ In late 1860 Virginia had commissioned 92 troops of cavalry, 26 companies of artillery, 111 companies of light infantry, and 113 companies of riflemen. It is to be assumed that in the above figures were also contained those Volunteer companies organized into the three regiments and four battalions of volunteers then extant.⁵ These volunteer regiments and battalions had first been authorized in 1851. In creating these large volunteer organizations, Virginia was only following in the footsteps of New York and Massachusetts, where such units had been organized considerably earlier. The 1858 regulations provided that Volunteer companies must consist of not less than fifty nor more than eighty men, rank and file to be raised by voluntary enlistment for four years service within the bounds of the regiment to which they were attached. Specifically exempted from these provisions regarding size of companies and term of enlistment were those volunteer units already in being, who retained their existing organizations. These regulations provided for the formation of two types of battalions, one of from two or three companies, and another of from four or five companies, the latter type being allowed more field grade officers. It also provided for the formation of volunteer regiments of from six to eight companies. In this delineation of size by companies the regiments raised after

1858 differed from those raised on the basis of the Volunteer Act of 1851, i.e. the First and Third Regiments of Volunteers and the 1st Battalion of the Second Regiment, which were limited in size by the number of men.

The cavalry and artillery companies in each division not belonging to any larger volunteer unit were organized into a cavalry and an artillery regiment carrying the same numerical designation as the division.

As in most states of the Union before the Civil War, the Commonwealth of Virginia had a prescribed uniform for the militia. With the exception of buttons, belt plates, etc., the uniforms were identical with those worn in the corresponding branches of the United States Army in 1858. The 1858 regulations specifically stated that the uniform worn by all officers in the regiments of the line and in the Volunteer Corps, organized in the future, should be those described in the regulations. This law also provided that Volunteer companies uniformed before that year would not be required to change and that the Governor could, upon recommendation of the regimental commander, authorize Volunteer companies to change or depart from the prescribed uniform. As we shall presently see, these exceptions to the regulations of 1858 repeated in the regulations of early 1860 resulted in a considerable variety in the uniforms as the Virginia troops went marching off to war.⁶

When the time for the replacement of clothing came for the older Volunteer companies, and this was chiefly after November and December 1859, we find that a large portion of them did adopt the prescribed blue frock coat and trousers. But only a few companies appear to have worn the felt Hardee hat.

Gray, another favorite color, had also been adopted by quite a few of the Volunteer companies formed during the decade preceding the war. Older companies such as the Richmond Grays and Petersburg Grays, that were clothed in gray uniforms before the regulations of 1858, continued with the use of this color, although we find that the short-skirted coat was largely replaced by the longer-skirted frock coat in early 1861. It was in fact the multiplicity of such irregular uniforms often illegally adopted that prompted Governor

Letcher to appeal for a law which would prescribe a distinct uniform for the state's military forces. The Governor, addressing the special session of the General Assembly 7 January 1861, declared that every description of military dress prevailed and that if the militia were called into service, "... we would not know from the uniform whether they were of us or against us." Letcher reported that it had been a common practice for newly formed Volunteer companies to adopt a uniform, procure it, and then apply to the Governor to recognize it. "How can it be refused," deplored Letcher, who added that, "I cannot therefore too strongly urge action in regard to this matter."⁷ No positive action on the Governor's proposal appears to have been taken by the General Assembly.

Parallel with the concern of state authorities for a similar uniform for all troops, was a trend towards simplicity and practicability in military dress. This trend was not altogether reflected by the opinions of state military authorities alone, but by the press and populace as well. The Military Convention meeting in Richmond, January 1860, expressed their favor of cheap uniforms, to be made of home manufacture if possible.⁸ The *Richmond Dispatch* in January 1861, pleaded for nothing fancy in the dress of Volunteer companies, and four months later, ran an editorial on Volunteer caps [presumably the loose cloth forage cap] versus the "militia fire-bucket hats," in which tacit support was given to the former.⁹ The uniforms adopted by many of the early 1861 companies of Volunteers imply expediency as well as a desire for a simple and practicable dress for the field, but which at the same time would "look very nice on the parade ground."

Following is the list of Volunteer companies of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division as organized in the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers and attached to the line militia regiments of the Brigade.

FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS

In accordance with the Governor's directions of 1 May 1851, the Adjutant General on the same day issued General Orders that the Volunteer Corps attached to the 19th and 179th Regiments of Richmond, with those of the 23rd Regiment,

Chesterfield County, and the 33rd Regiment of Henrico County, were to constitute a new regiment to be denominated the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers with headquarters in Richmond. Colonel Walter Gwynn was appointed to command the new regiment comprised of the following companies:

Richmond Light Infantry Dragoons (19th Reg't)
 Richmond Fayette Artillery (19th Reg't)
 Richmond Grays (19th Reg't)
 Richmond Light Infantry Blues (19th Reg't)
 Richmond German Rifles (19th Reg't)
 Richmond Young Guard (179th Reg't)
 Montgomery Guard (179th Reg't)
 Caledonia Guards (23rd Reg't)¹⁰

The composition of this regiment, in keeping with that of most of the other volunteer regiments of the period, underwent considerable change from May 1851 to April 1861. In 1853 Colonel Gwynn resigned and Major Thomas P. August was elected colonel, a position he held until 1860. During this decade many of the companies were either officially disbanded, or completely reorganized, or just drifted apart from lack of interest. The first of the original companies to disappear were the Richmond Light Infantry Dragoons and the Caledonian Guards, both disbanded prior to 1853. The Richmond German Rifles seem to have reorganized as the Virginia Rifles after 1853. The first lettered designations for companies appear in early 1856, when the regiment was organized as follows:

Co. A, Richmond Grays
 Co. B, Young Guard
 Co. C, Montgomery Guard
 Co. D, Eagle Infantry
 Co. E, Richmond Light Infantry Blues
 Co. F, Fayette Artillery
 Co. G, Continental Guard
 Co. H, Mechanics Guard
 Co. I, National Guard
 Co. K, Virginia Rifles

The Eagle Infantry was disbanded in November 1856. The Continental Guard and Mechanics Guard were a part of the regiment from before 1855, until they were officially disbanded on 20 July 1857. The Young Guard also disappears from the First Regiment in 1857.

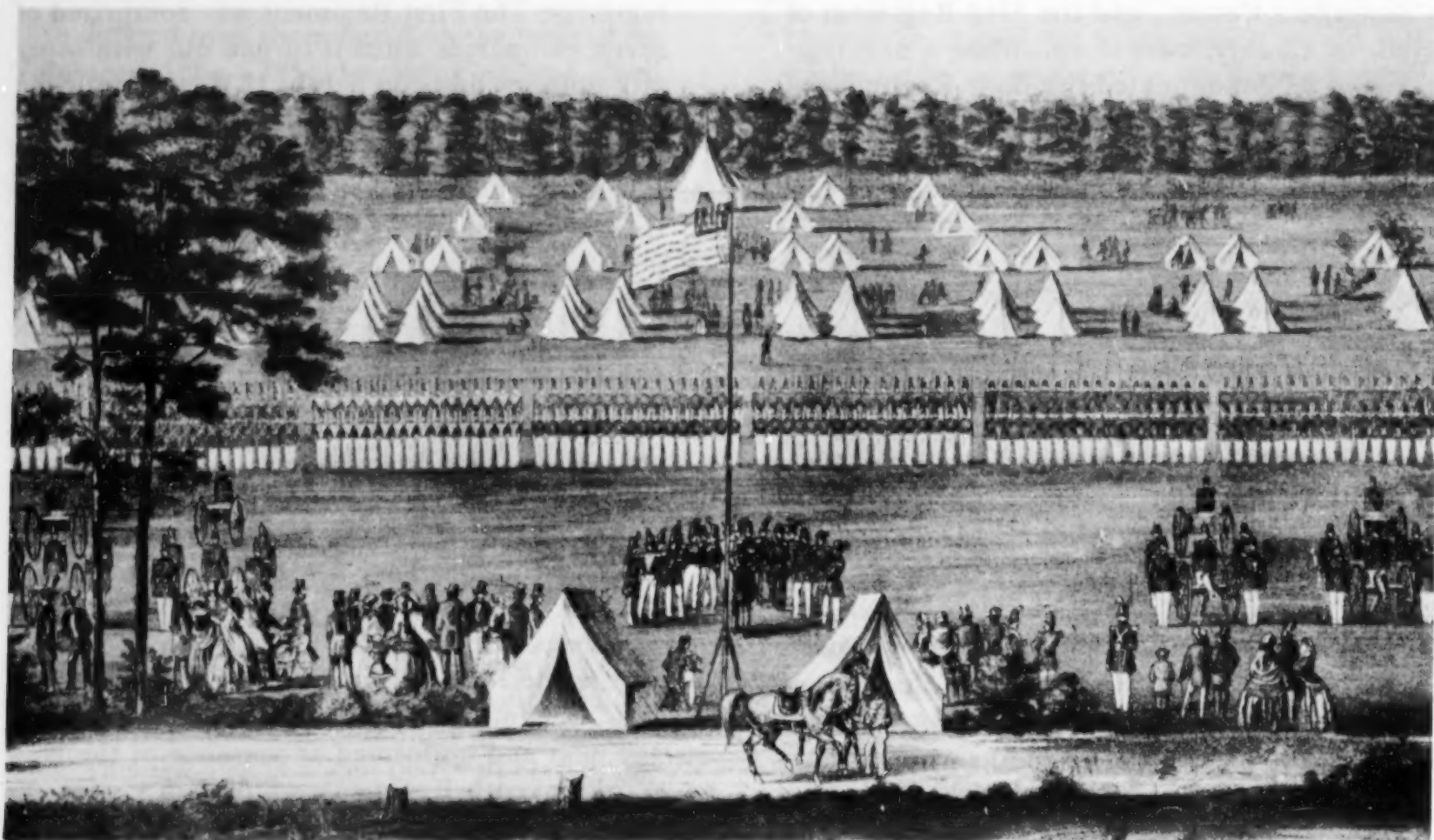
In early 1858 the Rocky Ridge Rifles joined the

regiment. The First Regiment was comprised of seven companies when it turned out with other city military units on 5 July 1858, to honor the reception of former President James Monroe's remains, which arrived in Richmond that day for reburial. The composition of the regiment at this time was as follows:

Co. A, Richmond Grays
 Co. C, Montgomery Guard
 Co. E, Richmond Light Infantry Blues
 Co. F, Fayette Artillery
 Co. I, National Guard
 Co. K, Virginia Rifles
 Co. . . , Rocky Ridge Rifles

The National Guard was disbanded about December 1858. The year 1859 was one of significant changes in the complexion of the First Regiment, changes that began to develop even before the John Brown Raid in October of that year. Richmonders had marveled at the sight of the neat and uniformed appearance of the New York Seventh Regiment, which had visited the city on 5 July 1858, as an escort to the body of Monroe.¹¹ Before that month had ended a regimental uniform for the First Regiment was suggested.¹² The New York Seventh made a lasting impact on the development of the First Regiment, and the Richmond *Daily Dispatch* seldom failed to cite the Seventh as the ideal for the Richmond military. The influence of the Seventh was chiefly manifested in the gradual adoption of the gray uniforms by the companies of the First Regiment. On 27 July 1859, the First Regiment formally adopted Hardee's System of Tactics.¹³ By the end of July 1859, two new companies had been added to the regiment, Captain Cary's Company F, and Captain English's Company G.

When the news of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry reached Richmond, the Richmond Grays, Montgomery Guard, Richmond Blues, and the Young Guard of the 179th Regiment, were ordered by Governor Wise to leave on 18 October for Harpers Ferry. Company F accompanied the Governor to Harpers Ferry on the seventeenth. These companies, with the exception of Company F, got as far as Washington, where they were ordered to return to Richmond.¹⁴ Rumors of an attempt to free the prisoners at Charlestown became widespread, and on the evening of 19 November the



A print from Cutchin's history of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, showing the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers at Camp Robinson, Hanover County, Va., 22 May 1858. Companies from left to right: Richmond Grays, Richmond Light Infantry Blues, National Guard, Montgomery Guard, Rocky Ridge Rifles, Virginia Rifles. In the foreground is the Fayette Artillery. Courtesy of the Virginia State Library.

following companies left Richmond for Charlestown: Richmond Grays, Richmond Blues, Company F, Montgomery Guard, the newly formed Howitzer company, Virginia Rifles, and the Young Guard, totaling a little over 400 men.¹⁵ The Rocky Ridge Rifles and the Fayette Artillery were almost on the verge of disbandment and were not included in the Richmond contingent. The immediate result of John Brown's raid in Richmond was the organization of new companies for the First Regiment, and the revival of the Fayette Artillery and the Rocky Ridge Rifles.

The parade at the dedication of the Henry Clay statue on capitol square, 19 April 1860, was probably one of the finest held up to that time in the city. Local and visiting units totaled eighteen uniformed companies, and three military bands including that of the United States Marine Corps.

All totaled, there were about 1,000 uniformed personnel in the parade. The First Regiment turned out for this occasion as follows:

- Co. A, Richmond Grays, 81
- Co. B, Capt. Mitchell's company, 40
- Co. C, Montgomery Guard, 63
- Co. D, Capt. Marion J. Dimmock's company, 40
- Co. E, Richmond Light Infantry Blues, 69
- Co. F, Capt. R. M. Cary's company, 67
- Co. G, Capt. J. English's company, 43
- Co. K, Virginia Rifles, 36

The Richmond Howitzers (Co. H) and the revived Fayette Artillery did not march in the parade as they were only partially uniformed or equipped.¹⁶

In September 1860, Captain Patrick T. Moore of the Montgomery Guard was elected to succeed

T. P. August as colonel of the First Regiment. August had resigned as colonel of the regiment following his appointment as brigadier general of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division.¹⁷

By 1 April 1861, the First Regiment was comprised of these companies:

- Co. A, Richmond Grays
- Co. B, Richmond City Guard
- Co. C, Montgomery Guard
- Co. D, Old Dominion Guard
- Co. E, Richmond Light Infantry Blues
- Co. F, Capt. Cary's "Company F"
- Co. G, Capt. Wm. Gordon's company
- Co. H, Richmond Howitzers
- Co. I, Capt. R. Morris' company
- Co. K, Virginia Rifles
- Co. . . , Fayette Artillery

First Regiment Band and Drum Corps

Some of the companies of the First Regiment, in April 1861, desired to be mustered into State service independently. The Advisory Council of the State of Virginia advised against such a course as leading to the total disorganization of the regiment. John B. Baldwin Inspector General, was instructed to muster in the regiment as a whole and not by companies.¹⁸

About the middle of April, the Richmond Grays were sent to Norfolk, where they later became Co. G, 12th Virginia Infantry. The Blues and Company F were sent in the same month to Fredericksburg where they became a part of the 46th and 21st Virginia Regiments respectively. About the same time as the foregoing changes occurred, the Howitzers and Fayette Artillery were detached from the First Regiment and mustered into service. The seven remaining companies, and the Band and Drum Corps, of the First Regiment, under Colonel Moore, went into camp at the Central Fair Grounds, and on 25 May 1861, left Richmond for Manassas and the war.¹⁹

REGIMENTAL DRESS

An observer of the First Regiment in 1858, later noted that, "... no two companies were of the same size, and no two uniformed alike."²⁰ The companies each had their own distinctive dress, and regimental formations presented a mixture of greens, grays, and blues. Company officers wore



Richmond Grays, circa 1859-1860. From PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, I. 145.

the dress of their respective units while the regimental field and staff wore the United States Army regulation blue uniform with gilt buttons bearing the arms of Virginia, as prescribed by the militia laws of the state. A certain amount of uniformity in dress was achieved when companies formed for regimental parades in white trousers. A degree of company individuality was lost before 1860, when an order was issued forbidding the display of company colors in regimental formations. The visit of the Seventh New York Regiment to Richmond on 5 July 1858, had a profound effect on the future dress of the First Regi-

ment. The New Yorkers stood in marked contrast to the varied dress and "pompous display" to be seen in the line of the First Regiment.²¹

Within a few weeks after the departure of the Seventh New York, the officers of the First Regiment considered the adoption of a regimental dress. However, the companies proved reluctant to "give up their favorite and long established styles," and the proposal for a regimental uniform was temporarily dropped.²² At an undetermined date, probably in 1860, a regimental dress was selected. The constitution of the Howitzers published in early 1860, stated that the company's dress would conform to the uniform as determined by the Regimental Board, which was authorized to prescribe the uniform for the regiment.²³ A description of this uniform has yet to be found, but from fragmentary evidence a general description of the First Regiment's uniform can be reconstructed as follows: gray regimental overcoat, gray frock coat of the long skirt pattern, gray shirts, gray trousers; black cloth dress caps with pompon; and gray cloth undress caps of the kepi pattern. White cross belts were worn by all companies except the Virginia Rifles which wore black crossbelts and shoulder straps. Not all companies procured this uniform at once. The Regimental field and staff officers appeared in the parade of 22 February 1860, in gray uniforms for the first time, "attracting a good deal of attention."²⁴ On 19 April 1860, at the dedication of the Henry Clay statue, all but one of the participating eight active companies of the regiment, turned out in gray uniforms. In early 1861, the Richmond Grays exchanged their short tailed gray frock coats for the long skirt pattern, and the Richmond Blues ordered gray uniforms. All companies were uniformed in gray when the First Regiment was mustered into service in April 1861. John S. Wise, wrote after the war, "Little did he [Wise] know, and less did the Seventh Regiment suspect, that upon this visit [5 July 1858] they fixed in the Southern mind, a type of uniform which, within three years, was substantially adopted by the Confederate States."²⁵

FOOTNOTES

¹ The authors' warmest thanks go to Member Alban P. Shaw, III, who very selflessly made his unique collection of notes

from contemporary Richmond newspapers available for their use. Acknowledgement must also be made of the generous assistance rendered by the staffs of the Confederate Museum, Virginia State Library, and the Valentine Museum, in Richmond, Virginia.

² In addition to Virginia only New England, New York, and perhaps Pennsylvania, it has been stated, had functioning militia organizations.

(1) William H. Riker, *Soldiers of the States*, Washington, 1957, p. 27.

(2) Report of the Adjutant General (Virginia) to his Excellency Governor Johnson, 30 Sep 1853 in National Archives, War Records Division.

(3) Let, Wm. R. Richardson, Adjutant General's Office (Virginia) to John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, 27 Nov 1858 in *ibid.*

³ ROTC Manual 145-20, *American Military History 1607-1953*, Washington, 1953, 187.

⁴ Information on organization in this section unless otherwise noted is based on *The Militia Law of Virginia*, published pursuant to Act of March 2, 1858, Richmond, 1858, pp. 3-33.

⁵ Virginia, Adjutant General's Report, dtd 15 December 1860 in *Records of the Rebellion*, Ser. IV, Vol. I, p. 381.

⁶ (1) *The Militia Law of Virginia*, published pursuant to Act of March 2, 1858, Richmond, 1858, pp. 31-33.

(2) *An Act for the Better Organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth, passed March 30, 1860*, Richmond, 1860, p. 22.

⁷ *Petersburg Daily Express*, 8 January 1861.

⁸ *Petersburg Press*, 16 January 1860.

⁹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 25 January 1861; *ibid.*, 29 May 1861.

¹⁰ Roster of Officers and General Order Book, 1851-1859, First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Archives Division, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. Unless otherwise stated, the information in this historical sketch of the regiment is taken from this source.

¹¹ John S. Wise, *The End of An Era*, New York, 1899, p. 111; see also, Udolpho Wolfe, *Grand Civic and Military Demonstration in Honor of the Removal of the Remains of James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States from New York to Virginia*, New York, 1858.

¹² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 July 1858.

¹³ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 July 1859.

¹⁴ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 20 October 1859.

¹⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 21 November 1859.

¹⁶ *Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, 20 April 1860.

¹⁷ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18, 20 September 1860.

¹⁸ *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. I, Vol. 51, Pt. 2, p. 28.

¹⁹ Charles T. Loehr, *War History of the Old First Virginia*, Richmond, 1884, p. 7; *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 4, 26, 29, 30 April 1861; *ibid.*, 27 May 1861.

²⁰ Wise, *op. cit.*, pp. 110-111.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 111.

²² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 July 1858.

²³ *Constitution of the Howitzer Company of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers*, Richmond; Printed by Chas. H. Wynne, 1860.

²⁴ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 23 February 1860.

²⁵ Wise, *op. cit.*, p. 111.

First Regiment Virginia Volunteers

Co. A

RICHMOND GRAYS

The Richmond Grays organized 29 January 1844, and elected Charles H. Dimmock as their captain. A few months later, Dimmock was appointed captain of the Public Guard. The Grays, in 1859, dated their organization from the election of Captain Henry L. Brook on 12 June 1844. On 4 July 1844, the company, numbering 36 uniformed men, paraded for the first time. Lieutenant E. G. Scott, Jr., was elected captain of the Grays on 18 June 1845. On 22 May 1846, the company held a meeting, and offered their services for the Mexican War. Captain Scott raised a company of Richmond Grays for the war. Wyatt M. Elliott was elected captain of the company on 22 January 1847, and served in that capacity until 1861.¹

On 1 May 1851, the Richmond Grays were taken from the 19th Regiment and became a part of the newly organized First Regiment of the Virginia Volunteers.² On 18 October 1859, the Grays were ordered with other Richmond troops to Harpers Ferry, and on 19 November 1859, the company, numbering 80, under Lieutenant Bos-sieux, and with John Wilkes Booth as "super-numerary," was sent with other city units to Charlestown.³ The Richmond Grays probably rated as one of the city's best drilled companies. In late 1859 they were drilling three times a week and in January 1861, had perfected the Zouave drill and bayonet exercise. About the middle of April 1861, the Richmond Grays were detached from the First Regiment and sent to Norfolk, where they became Co. G, 12th Regiment Virginia Infantry.⁴ Reorganized after the Civil War, the Richmond Grays exist today as the Third Battalion, 176th Infantry Regiment, Virginia National Guard.

The first uniform adopted by the Richmond Grays in 1844 was almost identical with that worn by the New York Seventh Regiment. About 1851, the short-tailed frock coat replaced the coatee, and a new cap, such as then worn by the French infantry, was adopted.⁵ By 1859, the Grays also had an undress uniform consisting of a gray jacket and trousers; and white trousers for summer.⁶ Varnished and lettered knapsacks were used, and

in July 1859, brasses for cartridge boxes were procured.⁷ In August 1859, the Grays assembled for drill in winter uniform, with pompon, and undress caps slung from the upper left button on the coat skirt.⁸ New gray frock coats of the long skirt pattern were procured by the Grays in early 1861, and some of the company had them by the last of February 1861.⁹

¹ Historical sketch of the Richmond Grays in *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 12 August 1859.

² Roster of Officers and General Orders, 1851-1859, First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

³ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 21 November 1859.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 24 January 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 128.

⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 12 August 1859.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 6 July 1859.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 26 July 1859.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 9 August 1859.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1 March 1861.

Co. B

CITY GUARD

This company was probably organized in 1857. The City Guard, under Captain W. T. Truman, existed as Co. B, First Regiment, in January and February 1858, but appears to have ceased to exist after the later date.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 4 January 1858; 20 February 1858.

COMPANY B

Organized in November 1859, this company under Captain Samuel P. Mitchell, had joined the First Regiment as Co. B, by 19 November 1859.¹ It was not among the Richmond companies sent to Harpers Ferry and Charlestown. The company numbered 40 men when it participated in the parade at the dedication of the Henry Clay statue on 19 April 1860.² By the end of 1860, Mitchell's company had ceased to exist.

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 16, 17, 19 November 1859.

² *Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, 20 April 1860.

RICHMOND CITY GUARD

Organized in December 1860, as the "Fireside Protectors," this company of light infantry, under



Standing at extreme left is John Tyler of Company F, 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Seated in front of Tyler is a member of the Richmond Grays. Figure standing on right,

in blue uniform, is presumably a member of the Virginia Rifles. The identity of the other figures is undetermined. Courtesy of William A. Albaugh III.

Captain Cropper, was designated as Co. B, First Regiment by 2 January 1861.¹ Drills were held at the Mechanics' Institute, and about 20 January 1861, the name of the company was changed to Richmond City Guard.² James K. Lee was elected captain of the City Guard in early February 1861, and served in that capacity until he was killed 18 July 1861.³ Lee's Riflemen, as the company was often called, enrolled for service on 21 April 1861, and retained its lettered identification with the regiment.⁴

Members of the company received arms and accoutrements, and left measurements for undress uniforms on 18 April 1861.⁵

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 December 1860; 2, 24 January 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 17, 21 January 1861.

³ E. H. Chamberlayne, Jr., *Record of the Richmond City and Henrico County Virginia Troops, Confederate States Army (Series 2)*, Richmond, 1879, p. 3.

⁴ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 85.

⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 April 1861.

Co. C

MONTGOMERY GUARD

September 1849 is the date given for the organization of this company comprised largely from the Irish citizens of Richmond. The Company originally attached to the 179th Regiment, was one of the original companies that were formed into the First Regiment in May 1851.¹ The Montgomery Guard at an undetermined date was designated in the regiment as Co. C, and retained that identity until after 1861. The company under Captain Patrick T. Moore was among the Richmond troops sent to Harpers Ferry and Charlestown in October and November 1859.² John Dooley was elected captain of the Montgomery Guard on 11 January 1860.³ This company, unlike others of the First Regiment, appears never to have been threatened with disbandment through lack of interest. It made a good showing at Regimental parades, and on other occasions when the Richmond military were called upon to perform. On 8 January 1861, the Montgomery Guard held their Ninth Annual Ball, with music furnished by the First Regiment Band.⁴ Saint Patrick's Day in 1861, the last which the Guards would celebrate in Richmond, must have been typical of their past

observances. The company marched to the music of the regimental band, "... the company flag—stars and stripes, the first in a ground work of green surrounding the harp of Erin, was borne to the breeze on the occasion. The company marched to Hattorff's garden where the day was spent most pleasantly."⁵ The Montgomery Guard under Dooley, enrolled for service on 21 April 1861.

The dress uniform of the Montgomery Guard before July 1859, consisted of a single breasted green coatee with three rows of yellow Virginia seal buttons, ten buttons in each row. Two rows of narrow gold braid ran from the button hole on the edge of the coat to the corresponding button on the outer rows. The coat had a buff cassimere standing collar with two gold lace holes, four and a half inches long on each end, with a button on each hole, buff cassimere turn backs and sword flaps on the skirt, and slash on the sleeves; the flaps and sleeves had on each three lace holes and buttons; two buttons at the hips and stars at the point of the turn-backs. Officers' coats conformed to the above except with a narrow gold lace on the breast, four lace holes on the flaps and sleeves, collar edged with lace, and sleeve ornamentation. Sky-blue cloth, or cassimere pantaloons, with a buff stripe one and a half inches wide down the outer seams, were worn with the winter dress, and plain white pantaloons for summer dress. The Guard wore the "Old Army Regulation" cap of green cloth with a buff cassimere band. The letters "M.G.," encircled by a wreath of shamrock, both surmounted by the eagle, were worn on the front of the cap. The cock's feathers plume was white tipped with green. The pompon was buff worsted with a green upper half. The wings were green worsted with buff fringe and cord. White cotton gloves were worn when the occasion demanded. Accoutrements comprised a white patent leather waist belt fastened in front with a gilt clasp bearing the letters "M.G.," bayonet scabbards with gilt tops; white patent leather cartridge boxes; cap boxes, presumably white; and white gun slings. Cartridge boxes, cap boxes, and bayonet scabbards were attached to the waist belt.⁶

John Dooley, son of Captain Dooley of the Montgomery Guard, may have been in error when he wrote that his father's company left Richmond in 1861 wearing "vivid bottle-green" uniforms, for

the company appeared in new gray uniforms on 4 July 1859.⁷ However, the Guard may have kept their green uniforms to wear on special occasions, such as the Richmond Blues did later on when they adopted the gray. The Montgomery Guard was directed by Captain Moore to appear on 4 July 1859, in full summer uniforms with pompons, and shirt collars turned over the collar of the coat. Sergeants were ordered to arm themselves with muskets in place of carbines.⁸ The new gray coat may have been of the short-skirt pattern as the *Dispatch* noted that it was a frock coat similar to that worn by the Grays.⁹ The Grays did not have the long skirt coat until March 1861. The Montgomery Guard on 4 July 1859, was also wearing a new cap, with a gray band encircling it.¹⁰ Regimental overcoats were procured by the company in December 1860, and cross belts appeared by January 1861.¹¹

⁷ Charles T. Loehr, *War History of the Old First Virginia*, p. 7; Roster of Officers and General Orders, 1851-1859, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

⁸ William P. Palmer and H. W. Flournoy, editors, *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 11 vols., Richmond, 1875-1893, XI, p. 79.

⁹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 12 January 1860.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 2 January 1861.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 19 March 1861.

¹² *By Laws of the Montgomery Guard, Second Company First Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Adopted July 17th, 1850. Revised May 1858.*

¹³ John Dooley (Joseph T. Durkin ed.), *John Dooley: Confederate Soldier*, Georgetown University Press, 1945, xv.

¹⁴ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 4 July 1859.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 7 July 1859.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 6 July 1859.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 10 December 1860; 5 January 1861.

Co. D

GUARD OF THE METROPOLIS

In December 1859, Captain Marion J. Dimmock revived and reorganized the Guard of the Metropolis, which had existed 1856-1858 as a boys company. At that time, the company had attracted some attention in Richmond for its "admirable discipline."¹ The new Guard of the Metropolis was admitted into the First Regiment in January 1860, and designated as Company D. The use of the name Guard of the Metropolis was discontinued altogether after the company became a part

of the First Regiment, a somewhat unusual practice as the other companies continued to be known by their names as well as lettered designations.² On 19 April 1860, the company under Captain Dimmock, numbering 40 men, participated in the parade with the regiment at the dedication of the Henry Clay statue.³ The company had ceased to exist by February 1861, when Captain Charles Dimmock, Superintendent of the State Armory, requested, "the late members of Co. D," to "deliver arms and equipments belonging to the State to Captain Gay's Junior Volunteers."⁴

The Guard of the Metropolis adopted a gray uniform in January 1860.⁵ Members of the company on 12 January 1860 were instructed to leave their measurements for new uniforms with Wm. H. Benson, Merchant Tailor, on Main Street.⁶ Gray shirts were purchased from Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co., in February 1860, and crossbelts and plates were procured the same month.⁷ In July 1860, members of Co. D were ordered to drill in gray shirts with muskets.⁸

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 2 July 1858, 2 December 1859; 2, 5 January 1860; For an account of the earlier Guard of the Metropolis see, John S. Wise, *End of An Era*, pp. 59-60.

² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 19 January 1860; 17 February 1860; 20 April 1860.

³ *Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, 20 April 1860.

⁴ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 11 February 1861.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 19 January 1860.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 13 January 1860.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 17 February 1860.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 13 July 1860.

OLD DOMINION GUARD

Organized in March 1861, this company under Captain Joseph W. Griswald, was designated as Co. D, First Regiment. Griswald's company enrolled for service on 21 April 1861.¹

The Old Dominion Guard was only partially uniformed and equipped by 27 April 1861.²

¹ Loehr, *War History of the Old First Virginia*, p. 6; E. H. Chamberlayne, Jr., *Record of the Richmond City and Henrico County Virginia Troops Confederate States Army (Series 4)*, Richmond, 1879, p. 3.

² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 27 April 1861.

(to be continued)

MILITARY DRESS

U.S. INFANTRY, SUMMER FATIGUE DRESS, 1814-1815

(Plate No. 145)

The need of lighter articles of clothing for troops during the long summer season of the North American continent, particularly in the southern States, had been recognized by the military authorities even before the start of the 19th century. The woolen uniform coats and overalls issued, although adequate and needful for duty during the fall and winter seasons, became very uncomfortable during the spring and practically unwearable during the summer. To alleviate this discomfort, two pairs of linen overalls had always been a part of the annual clothing issue. These overalls were worn with the white woolen, long-sleeved waistcoat and composed the usual summer uniform.¹

This arrangement, however, had its drawbacks. In view of the sloping cut of the breast of the uniform coat, the waistcoat constituted a necessary part of the winter uniform, and it was therefore not practicable to allow the soldier to wear it out in the summer time. To overcome this last named obstacle and also to provide the soldiers on the southern stations with a more bearable uniform, the Secretary of War tried an experiment in 1802. He authorized the Purveyor of Public Supplies to issue short single-breasted linen coatees to the troops stationed south of the Potomac River. These coatees, fitted with long sleeves and without skirts, were buttoned in front by nine small buttons. The Secretary's experiment was apparently successful since during the following year he ordered the issue of these linen coatees be extended in future to all troops for summer wear.

¹ Records of the Secretary of War, the Purveyor of Public Supplies and of the Commissary General of Purchases in the War Records Division, National Archives.

The ease and rapidity with which these simple coatees were manufactured led the Secretary to order them issued as initial uniforms to recruits of the regiments organized in the spring and summer 1808. The only troops exempted from the issue were recruits of the Rifle Regiment, since this regiment, in contrast to those of the other arms, already had its own distinctive summer uniform.

Sometime during the next few years the issue of the linen coatees was again restricted to troops on southern stations. But this restriction did not last long. The outbreak of the War of 1812 again made it necessary to clothe large bodies of recruits quickly, and extensive use was made during 1812 and 1813 of the linen coatees as a first uniform issue. By 1814 the supply system, under the able direction of the Commissary General of Public Supplies, Callender Irvine, had caught up with the needs of the troops and the issue of the linen coatees was once more restricted to the use of those troops stationed south of the Potomac. North of this line the linen coatee was seldom seen thereafter; the popular grey, sleeved waistcoat replaced it on the northern stations as summer dress from this time on.

The soldiers in the plate are shown wearing hair knapsacks of the French pattern. How extensively these were worn is not certain, but we do know that the 44th Infantry at New Orleans was issued one for every man late in 1813.²

*Detmar H. Finke
H. Charles McBarron, Jr.*

² Shipping document, 14 Oct. 1813, in *ibid.*

BATTALION OF WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW ORLEANS, 1861

(Plate No. 146)

The 5th Company of the celebrated Battalion of Washington Artillery, C.S.A., has already been presented in Plate 80 of this series. The present plate illustrates the early dress of those four companies which served with the Army of Northern Virginia.

The Battalion was the pride of New Orleans when it left for Virginia on 27 May 1861. Citizens of the city had contributed \$7,000 towards its equipment, while the total amount expended for outfitting the Washington Artillery approximated \$20,000.¹ Members of the Battalion provided for

¹ Napier Bartlett, *A Soldier's Story of the War, Including the Marches and Battles of the Washington Artillery*, New Orleans, 1874, p. 29.

their own uniforms which had to pass the inspection of a standing Committee on Uniforms and Equipment.² The tailoring was done by the leading tailors in the city. A silk flag, heavily mounted in silver, and said to have been made in Paris at a cost of \$750, was presented by the ladies of New Orleans to the Battalion prior to its muster into service. Yellow on one side and red on the other, it bore the coat of arms of Louisiana and the emblem of the Battalion.³

In common with most artillery units of the period, the Washington Artillery was trained and

² *Constitution and By-Laws of the Battalion of Washington Artillery*, Adopted February 11, 1861, New Orleans, 1861, p. 21.

equipped as infantry as well as for service with cannon. It was as infantry that it assembled on the afternoon of 9 January 1861 to board the steamer *National* for Baton Rouge, and much of the infantry character remained in its clothing and accouterments until after the First Battle of Manassas.

The original company of Washington Artillery expanded rapidly in the early days of 1861. On 21 January, with two companies, it was designated a battalion; by March it had four companies. War having begun, it was mustered into the Confederate service amid much ceremony on 26 May and left the next day for Virginia. One of its members mentions packing knapsacks and rolling blankets for the departure but it seems clear that no muskets and no cross belts were being carried by this time. Instead, the Battalion was re-equipping as light artillery, for the men carried light artillery sabers and revolvers, for "close quarters."⁴

Uniform details are taken from the *Constitution and By-Laws of the Battalion of Washington Artillery, Adopted February 11, 1861*, and contemporary photographs of Battalion members, now in the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia. The blue frock coat had shoulder scales, scarlet collar and pointed cuffs. Crossed cannon of blue

cloth were stitched on each side of the collar. The scarlet caps with dark blue band, and gold braid for all ranks, were adopted by the unit in late 1860. White web cross and waist belts are listed in the *Constitution*, mentioned above, while white gaiters are recalled by a member of the period. Small crossed cannon ornamented the cover of the cartridge box. The pin bearing crossed-cannon and chain, worn by the sergeant in the plate, shows up in a number of contemporary photographs; its significance is uncertain.

The four companies of the Battalion of Washington Artillery arrived in Richmond on the early morning of June 4th, detrained and, preceded by their band and "three beautiful vivandiers dressed a la mode,"⁵ marched to the Exchange Hotel for a breakfast that amounted to \$250 in gold coin.⁶

The blue uniform without cross belts was worn by the men of the Battalion at First Manassas, with a red flannel band tied above the left elbow to distinguish them from blue clad Federal troops. In the fall of 1861, while the men were in camp near Centreville, the frock coats were sent to Richmond for use on furlough. The scarlet caps were retained, along with white gaiters, for wear in the field with new tailored uniforms of regulation gray. The saber soon lost favor among the enlisted ranks, and those which had not disappeared otherwise were turned over to the cavalry. The pistols carried to Virginia suffered a similar fate. By March 1862, pistols had been forbidden to all except commissioned officers.⁷

John P. Severin
Lee A. Wallace, Jr.

3 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, p. 28. The flag was displayed for the last time, 4 July 1864, at Petersburg, in defiance of the day. Later, for safekeeping, the flag was sent to Columbia, South Carolina, but was stolen enroute. *Ibid.*, p. 29n. The display of the battalion flag on 4 July drew attention from the Petersburg press as well as from the Union lines. "On a portion of our lines near Petersburg, a Battalion of Artillery from one of our gallant southern sisters, displayed a very beautiful banner, which is the gift of loved ones far away. No sooner had the miscegenating individuals who now seek our subjugation, espied the flag, than they brought their glasses to bear, and ogled it most intensely. Presently there went up from the Yankee front a great profusion of flags, and among the number could be seen many of the gridiron pattern, also a host of company, battalion and regimental flags." Petersburg, Virginia, *Daily Express*, Wednesday, 6 July 1864.

4 William Miller Owen, *In Camp and Battle With the Washington Artillery*, Boston, 1885, pp. 49-50.

5 Richmond *Dispatch*, 5 June 1861.

6 Owen, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

7 *Ibid.*, pp. 43, 49, 50.

LIGHT BATTERY "F", 5TH U.S. ARTILLERY, FULL DRESS, 1894-1896

(Plate No. 147)

The 5th Artillery of the Regular Army was the regiment organized in the early days of the Civil War to consist of twelve "batteries," the first time that term was used in the law. Until then "light company" had designated the field artillery portion of an artillery regiment.¹

The Fifth was organized throughout as field artillery and all its batteries served as such during the Civil War. In 1865 all but "F" and "G" Batteries were dismantled; four years later "G" suffered the same fate but was restored to the status of a light battery in 1882. This remained the regimental organization until 1898, the other companies serving as coast artillery.

The uniforms shown in the plate are based on Quartermaster specifications for 1890, which are

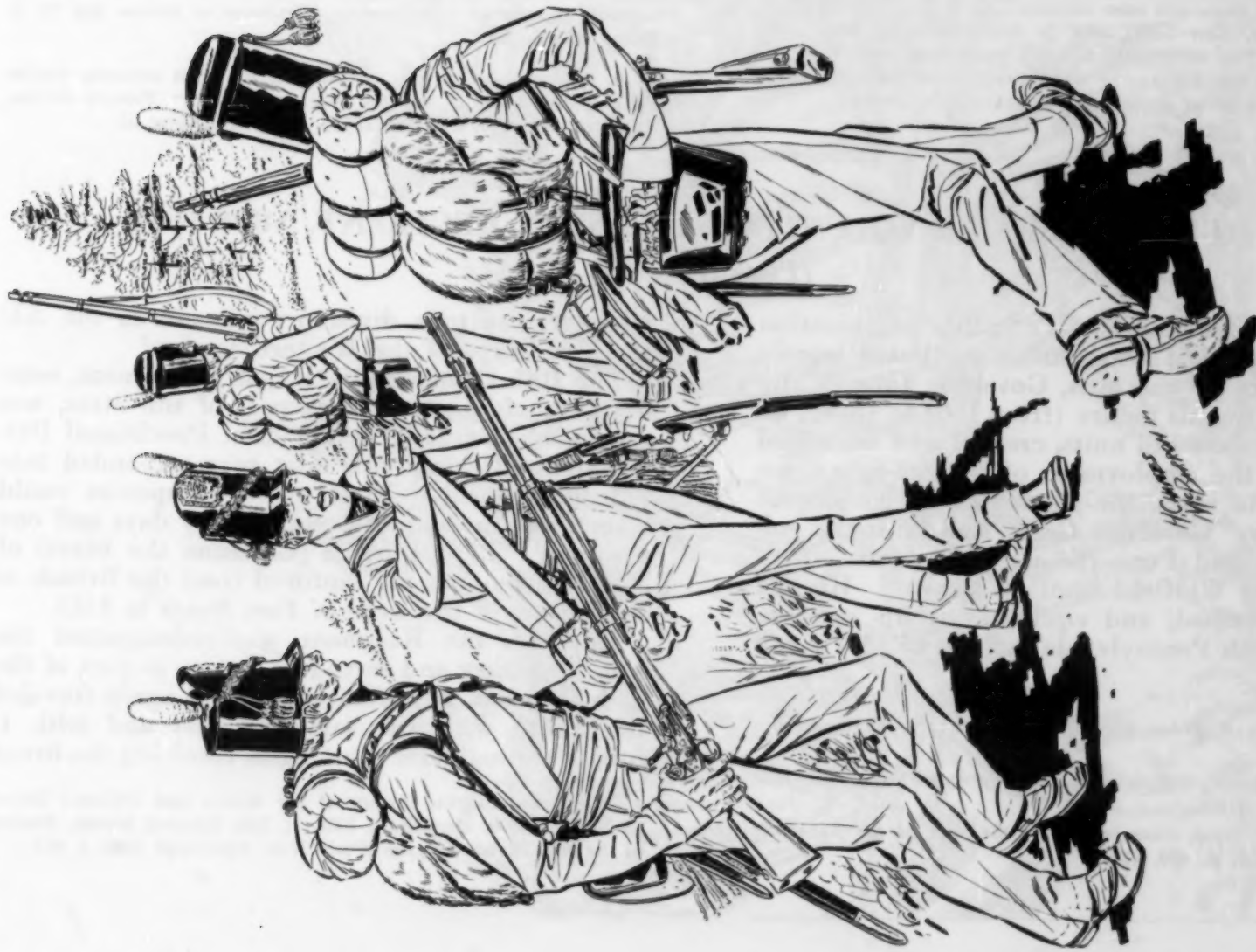
basically the same as those prescribed in the Uniform Regulations of 1881.² The battery bugler with his distinctive musician's braiding is shown with the newly adopted short artillery bugle, trimmed with the twenty-one foot trumpet cord, loop-braided to form a shoulder sling.³ Although specifications for the helmet cords for mounted troops stated that these were to be "loop plaited" so as to reach only to the upper edge of the chin strap in front and to within two inches of the lower edge of the helmet in rear,⁴ contemporary photographs indicate that the chin strap or leather helmet band was frequently completely covered in

1 William E. Birkhimer, *Historical Sketch of the . . . Artillery, United States Army*, Wash., 1884, pp. 69-75.

2 QMGO, "Specifications for Clothing and Equipage," 1881-1896 (cumulative) specifically No. 299, 1890.

3 *Ibid.*, No. 342, 24 April 1894; issued in addition to the "F" trumpet with "C" crook, required for all mounted troops by War Dept. GO 12, 1882. Also specification No. 190, 1 June 1887.

4 QMGO, "Specifications," No. 291, 23 May 1890.

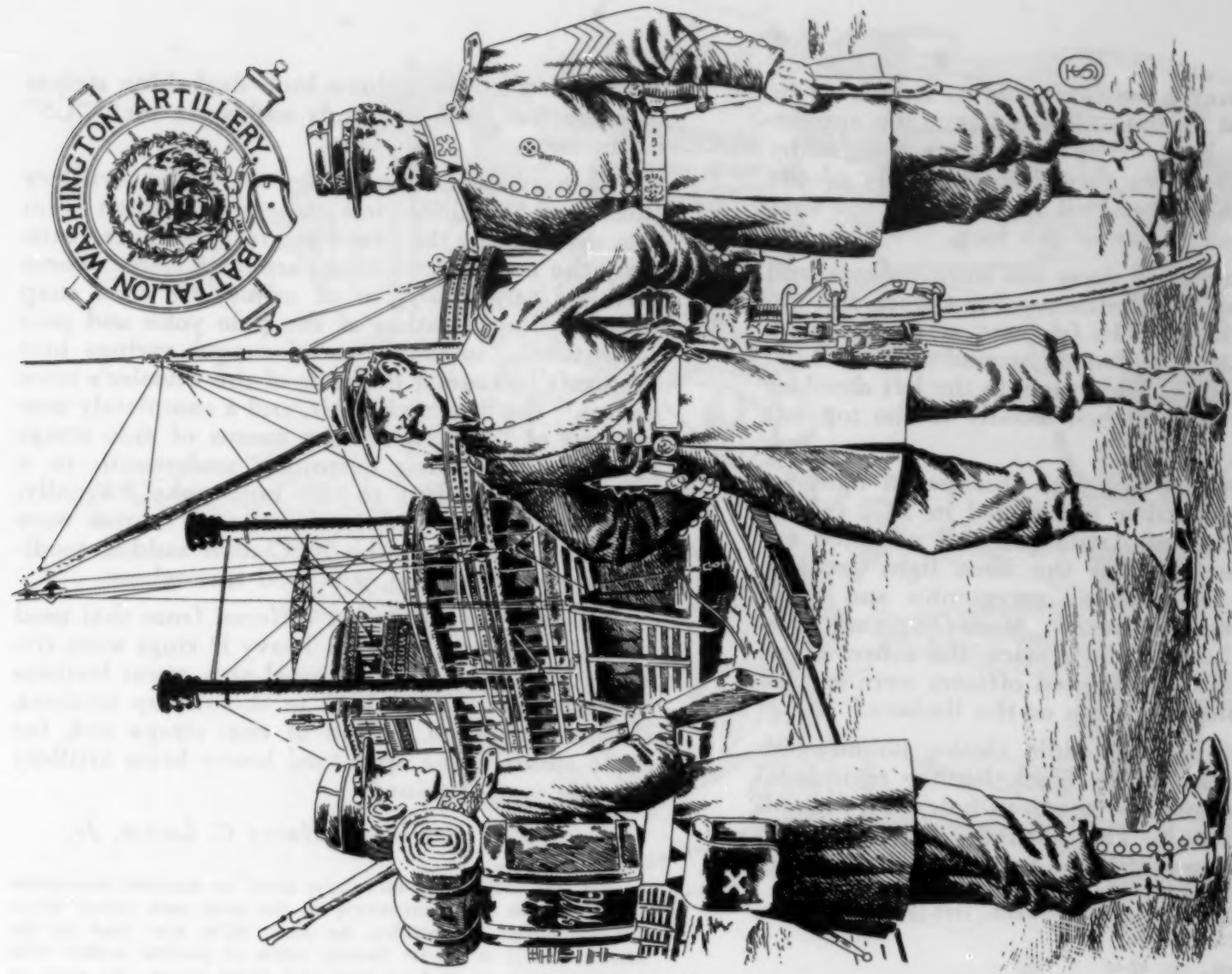


Sergeant

Company Officer

Privates

U. S. Infantry, Summer Fatigue Dress, 1814-1815



Private

Officer of the Day

Sergeant

Battalion of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, 1861

front. This may have been due to stretching or may have been alterations to enhance the appearance of the helmet. The cords were secured by "tacking" with heavy thread to the body of the helmet at points about two inches above the chin strap line on each side of the loop.

When mounted full dress was worn indoors, and not under arms, the helmet was not worn but the helmet cords were. The free end, normally hooked to the helmet, was looped around a button high on the left — for enlisted men, to the left shoulder strap button; for officers, usually to the top left coat button.

The officer is shown with the special light reverse "P" guard saber authorized in 1872 for all mounted officers of Artillery.⁵ All mounted enlisted personnel carried the issue light artillery saber Model 1840 during ceremonies and other occasions when so ordered.⁶ More frequently, and particularly during field service, the sabers of all but senior noncommissioned officers were carried on the ammunition chests or the limbers.⁷

The scarlet canvas saddle cloths, bound with black leather and with black leather regimental numerals were used over woven hair pads for full dress formations.⁸ The normal padding for all other purposes was still the regulation scarlet wool

5 H. L. Peterson, *The American Sword, 1775-1945*, pp. 119-121, War Dept. GO 121, 1893.

6 Peterson, *op. cit.*, pp. 42-44.

7 This practice was begun as early as the Mexican War 1846, authorized at the discretion of the battery commander in 1861, and finally incorporated as "regulation" in 1873. War Dept., *Artillery Tactics*, 1845, and later editions. A. B. Dyer, *Hand Book of Light Artillery*, New York, 1898. In *Regulations for 1873*, par. 566, it reads: "The sergeants, drivers, trumpeters, and guidons are armed with the saber; the cannoneers bear the saber belt only, their sabers being carried on the ammunition chests."

8 Dyer, *op. cit.*, p. 154.

saddle blanket with three inch dark blue stripes three inches from the ends and a six inch "US" in the center.

The harness, developed by the Light Artillery Boards of 1881-1884, was radically different from that used during the preceding forty or more years. Only the major innovations are cited here. These included: the adoption of adjustable steel snap collars,⁹ simplification of the pole yoke and pole attachments, introduction of mogul springs into the draft linkage at the ends of the wheeler's trace chains,¹⁰ the Shoemaker bit, and a completely new method of "hold back" by means of side straps from the breeching extending underneath to a martingale attached to the pole yoke. Finally, the special valise saddles for the off horses were dispensed with and the McClellan saddle, modified for artillery use, was used throughout.

The artillery McClellan differed from that used by the cavalry as follows: heavy D rings were riveted to the cantle and pommel arcs, sweat leathers or leg guards were added to the stirrup leathers, thongs were used instead of coat straps and, for draft animals, the open-toed heavy brass artillery stirrups were retained.

Colonel Harry C. Larter, Jr.

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 150-156, 435-447. Dyer gives an excellent description of the harness and particularly of the steel neck collar. When first introduced for artillery the steel collar was used on the wheelers only; a similar locking collar of padded leather with metal hames was used for lead and swing teams. As early as 1869 the saddles supplied to some batteries had fair leather seats (Dyer, *op. cit.*, p. 151) and by 1897 all troops and batteries had been issued at least six complete sets of horse equipment made entirely of "stuffed" fair leather (Evidence of Master Sgt. C. E. Kelley, U.S.A. Ret.).

10 To reduce shock on the shoulders of the draft animals; similar devices had been in use for many years. See Francis Dwyer, *Seats and Saddles*, London (1886), part III, chapter III.

10TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT, 1898-1899

(Plate No. 148)

The success of Pennsylvania's militia organization following the Civil War can be attributed largely to the energy of one man, Governor John White Geary. During his tenure (from 1867 to 1873), he reactivated many old units, created new ones, and encouraged the employment of combat-experienced officers to bring the service to a high degree of efficiency. Governor Geary had been the colonel of the 2nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, which served under Winfield Scott in Mexico.¹ He had raised, uniformed, and equipped at his own expense the 28th Pennsylvania in June of 1861;² and

he later rose to a division command in the XII and XX Corps of the Western armies.³

The 10th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, coming from the southwestern part of the State, was organized originally as the First Provisional Battalion in 1872, and the next year, expanded into a full regiment.⁴ Most of its companies could trace their lineage to Revolutionary days and one company, "I," has in its possession the barrel of a bronze six-pounder captured from the British at the raising of the siege of Fort Mifflin in 1813.

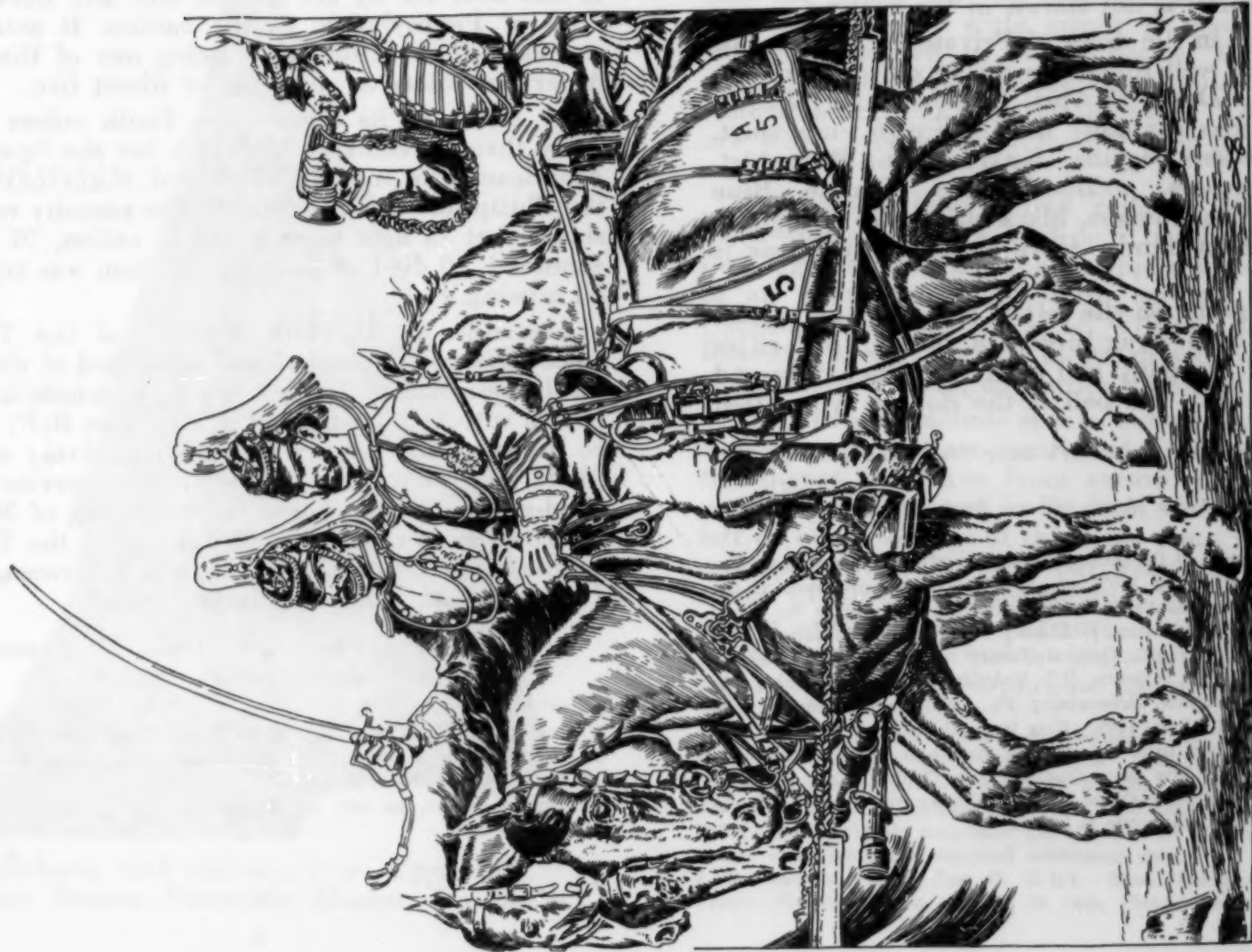
In 1917, the Regiment was redesignated the 110th Infantry and served in France as part of the 28th Division. A generation later it again traveled to France with the same division and with it fought through five campaigns, receiving the brunt

1 *Pennsylvania Archives*, 6th series, vol. 10, p. 313; Harrisburg, 1907.

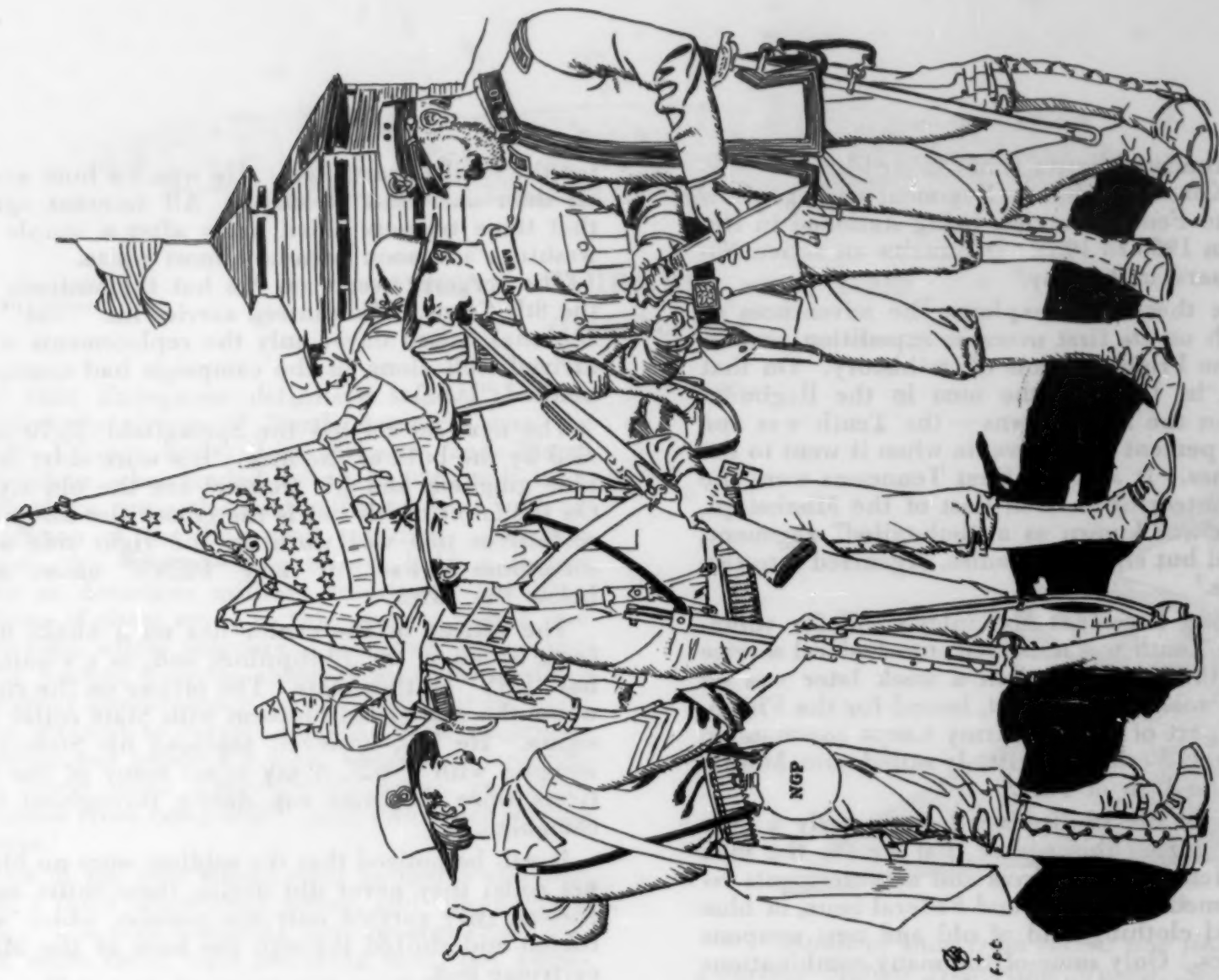
2 Samuel P. Bates, *History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Harrisburg 1869, I, 418.

3 Frederick H. Dyer, *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, Des Moines 1908, p. 456, 458.

4 W. Packer Clarke, *History of the Militia and National Guard of Pennsylvania*, Harrisburg 1909, II, 150; Edward Martin, *History of the 28th Division in the World War*, Pittsburgh 1923, I, 371.



Battery Commander
Caisson Wheelers and Driver
Bugler
Light Battery "F," 5th U. S. Artillery Regiment, Full Dress, 1894-1896



Sergeant
Private
Officers, Khaki and Blue Field Uniforms
10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1898-1899

of Von Rundstedt's attack in the Ardennes.⁵ During the Korean crisis, the Regiment was again ordered into Federal service, being stationed in Europe from 1950 to 1953. It remains an active National Guard unit today.⁶

Despite these later exploits, the adventures of the Tenth on its first overseas expedition remain one of the brightest spots of its history. On that occasion, in 1898, all the men in the Regiment were from the home towns — the Tenth was one hundred percent Pennsylvania when it went to the Philippines. It and the First Tennessee were the only volunteer units from East of the Mississippi. The 10th was known as a "bob-tailed" regiment, i.e., it had but eight companies, organized into two battalions.⁷

Following President McKinley's call for volunteers, the Tenth was mustered into Federal service 12 May 1898 and less than a week later was on its way across the continent, bound for the Philippines as part of the 8th Army Corps commanded by General Wesley Merritt. It sailed into Manila Bay on the 17th of July.⁸

Service in the Philippines lasted nearly a year and it is during this period that we see the men here depicted. Their dress and accouterments reflect the medley of State and Federal issue, of blue and khaki clothing, and of old and new weapons and tactics. Only some of the many combinations are shown; indeed, the Tenth also had a non-regulation all-white uniform, bought individually in Manila, which is not shown in the picture.

An entry in the diary of Private Jacob Detar of I Company well illustrates the mixed dress of the Regiment. Dated 23 April 1899 it reads: "Weather hot. Order for daily drill — brown undershirt, brown trousers, leggings. Guard mount, Blue shirt, brown trousers, polished shoes. Parade, Blue blouse, white trousers, black shoes, &c. Gingham shirts still on hand. Have concluded the war is over."⁹

The sergeant on the left is a sniper and carries one of the 25 Krag-Jorgensen model 1892 rifles issued per company and used for sniper duty and night patrols. His belt is the double type fitted

for the smaller cartridges. He wears a blue woolen shirt and khaki trousers. All veterans agree that these trousers faded badly after a couple of washings and soon became almost white.

The sergeant wears on his hat the insignia of the 8th Corps. His canteen carries the "NGP" of National Guard days; only the replacements who arrived well along in the campaign had canteens marked "U.S."

The next soldier has the Springfield .45-70 carried by the bulk of the men. His work shirt is of blue gingham and his trousers are the old style. On the front of his hat is the cross-rifles insignia; sometimes this was worn on the right side and sometimes it has "10" and "PENN" above and below the rifles.

The officer in the center has on a khaki uniform issued in the Philippines and, as a result, it has "USV" on the collar. The officer on the right wears the older field uniform with State collar insignia. He has, however, replaced his State cap insignia with a U.S. Army type; many of the officers wore the State cap device throughout the campaign.

It will be noticed that the soldiers wore no blanket rolls; they never did during their entire stay. Instead they carried only the poncho, which was folded and stuffed through the back of the Mills cartridge belt.

The regimental flag is shown in the background. It was over six by six feet in size and bore the arms of Pennsylvania in the canton. It actually was carried in action, thus being one of the last American colors to come under direct fire.

By virtue of its service the Tenth colors now carry three streamers: MANILA for the Spanish-American War and MANILA and MALOLOS for the Philippine Insurrection.¹⁰ The casualty report shows that 15 men were killed in action, 70 were wounded, 10 died of disease; one man was reported missing.¹¹

Alexander L. Hawkins, Colonel of the Tenth since 1879, was wounded and later died of disease on the return trip. An interesting foot-note is that it was with the Tenth that J. Franklin Bell, later to become Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army and a Medal of Honor winner, saw his first service as a field-grade officer. Upon the wounding of Major Everhart Bierer, Major Bell was sent to the Tenth by the brigade commander, Francis V. Greene, and from then on, he was a marked man.¹²

Frederick Trench Chapman
James Gregg, Jr.

5 Omar N. Bradley, *A Soldier's Story*, New York 1951, pp. 467, 475.

6 Dept. of the Army, *Army Lineage Book*, Washington 1953, II, 305-306.

7 *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania for the Year 1898*, Harrisburg 1900, pp. 407-410. There are several accounts of the Regiment's Philippine experiences, notably in: Association of the 110th Infantry, *History of the 110th Infantry* (10th Pa.) . . . , Pittsburg 1920; *Official History of the Operations of the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, in the Campaign in the Philippine Islands*, Greensburg, Pa., 1950; special edition, *The Pittsburg Post*, 27 Aug. 1899. It is from illustrations in these and other histories and from descriptions furnished by Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, the late Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter, Capt. Richard D. Laird, the late Alex Eicher, Dan A. Dooley and Harry P. Cope, all veterans, that this plate is based.

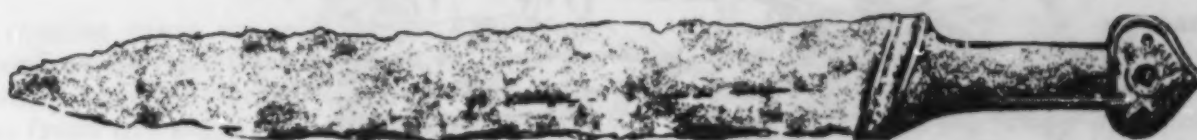
8 Russell A. Alger, *The Spanish-American War*, New York 1901.

9 "Diary of Jacob Detar," MS in possession of James Gregg, Jr.

10 *Army Lineage Book*, II, 306.

11 *Annual Report*, op. cit., pp. 244-245.

12 *Ibid.*, p. 238.



VIKING WARRIORS, circa 1000

(Plate No. 149)

The first Europeans definitely known to have reached the shores of North America were the hardy Vikings under Lief Ericsson and Biarni Heriulfson who landed between 986 and 1003. With them came the first military dress and organization of the European tradition. For this reason, the Vikings have always held a special place in American military tradition. Yet illustrations of them made in this country in the past have been wildly inaccurate, featuring huge winged or horned helmets, metal shields, brigandines and other anachronisms. The accompanying plate is an attempt to correct some of these misapprehensions and produce a more accurate reconstruction based upon contemporary sagas, excavated materials from comparable sites, and other similar sources.¹

Two of the men shown wear hauberks of chain mail, a third wears scale armor, and the fourth a tunic. The mail hauberks have no slits front and back since these were seafaring men, not horsemen. They are, however, slit on the left side so



Elkhorn, 11th century, from Uppland.
Courtesy Statens Historiska Museet, Stockholm.



Detail of shoe from recent bog find.
Courtesy Statens Historiska Museet, Stockholm.

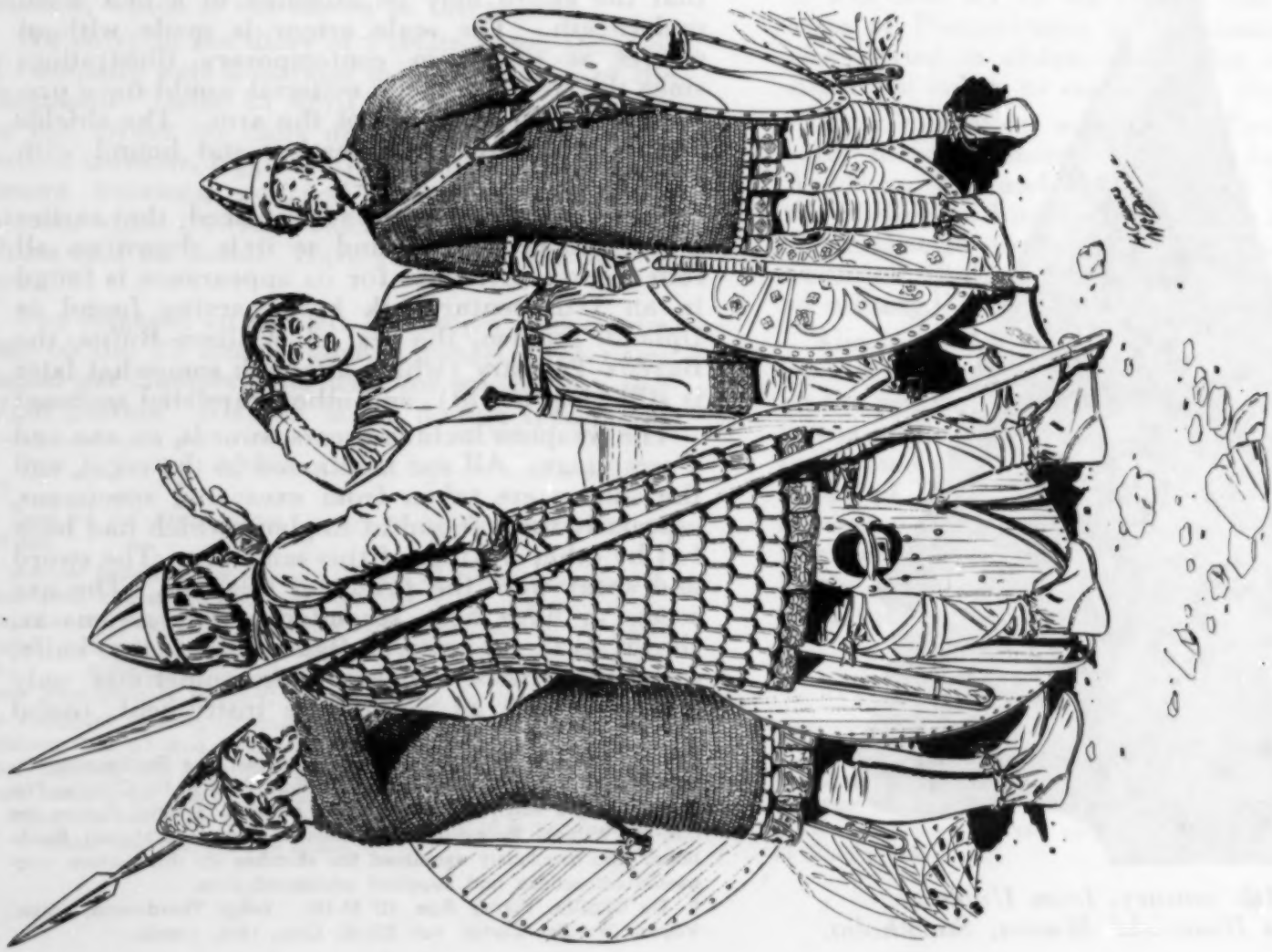
that the sword may be attached to a belt worn underneath. The scale armor is made without sleeves as shown in contemporary illustrations since the stiffness of the material would have prevented the effective use of the arm. The shields are wood covered with leather and bound with metal.

The conical helmet had replaced the earlier more elaborate types, and so it is shown on all four figures. Evidence for its appearance is found in an 11th century elk horn carving found in Upland, Sweden, the seal of William Rufus, the Bayeux Tapestry (which although somewhat later is still most useful), and other unrelated sources.²

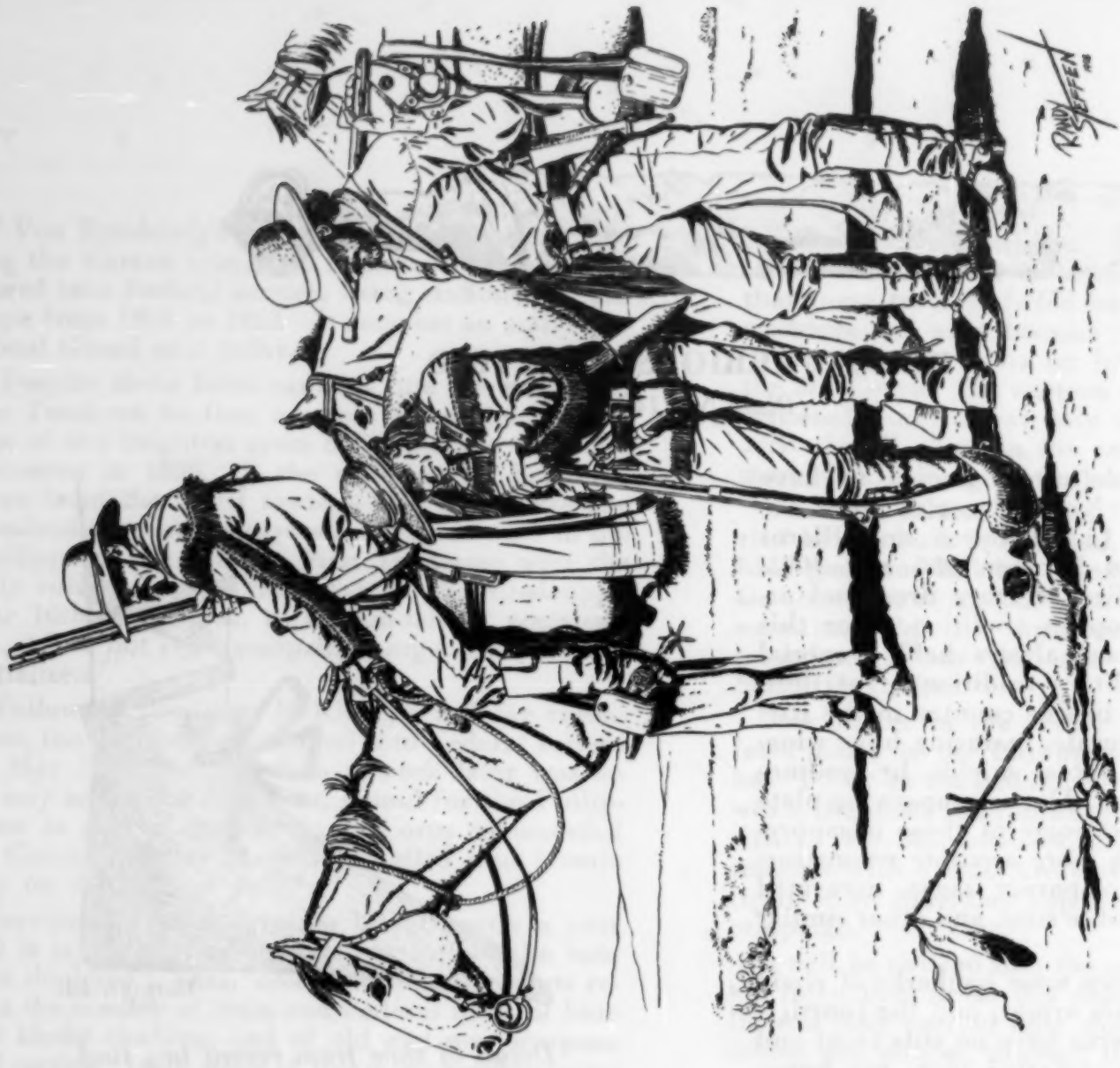
The weapons include spears, swords, an axe and a scramasax. All are mentioned in the sagas, and the shapes are taken from excavated specimens, especially those found in England which had been left by other Vikings of this same era. The sword and spear were the principal weapons. The axe seems to have been secondary. The scramasax, shown on the unarmored figure, was a large knife, sometimes twenty inches long, sometimes only eight. It was an all-purpose instrument, useful

¹ John R. Swanton, *The Vineland Voyages*, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1948, *passim*. Paul B. Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, 2 vols., New York, 1890, *passim*. Special thanks are due Mr. Wilhelm Holmquist of the Statens Historiska Museet, Stockholm, who graciously examined the sketches for this picture, suggested corrections and supplied additional data.

² Du Chaillu, *Viking Age*, II, 65-101. Bengt Thordeman, editor, *Vapen*, (Nordisk Kultur, vol. XII:B), Oslo, 1944, *passim*.



Viking Warriors, circa 1000



Texas Rangers, 1839

either for cutting meat or self-defense, and was highly prized as an auxiliary weapon.³

The clothing is based largely on bog finds and descriptions from the sagas, bolstered by the illustrations in the Bayeux Tapestry. A breakdown of costume references in the sagas of about 1000 indicates that blue was the most common color, followed by red, green, possibly scarlet and purple. Gray was the color for everyday use, and coarse white woolen stuff was used for the clothing of slaves. The leg coverings or "hosur" were tight at this time, and fashion seems to have

avoided the use of red or scarlet for them. In the Bayeux Tapestry, however, red hose are definitely indicated. The shoes are based upon data from recent bog finds supplied by the Statens Historiska Museet, Stockholm.⁴

H. Charles McBarron, Jr.
Harold L. Peterson

3 Du Chaillu, *Viking Age*, II, 65-101. Thordeman, *Vapen*, *passim*. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, *London and the Vikings*, London, 1927, *passim*.

4 Du Chaillu, *Viking Age*, II, 285-300.

TEXAS RANGERS, 1839

(Plate No. 150)

The now celebrated constabulary organization called the Texas Rangers had its origin at the outbreak of the Texas Revolution in 1835. On 17 October of that year a resolution was adopted by the "permanent council" of the revolutionary movement to create three forces totaling 60 men who would "range and guard the frontiers" of Texas on the west. The corps was later enlarged to 150 men.¹

As their historian writes: "The Rangers were an irregular body; they were mounted; they furnished their own horses and arms; they had no surgeon, no flag, none of the paraphernalia of the regular service. They were distinct from the regular army [of Texas] and also from the militia."² They were, above all, constabulary. To be sure, Texas light cavalry regiments in both the Mexican War and the War between the States were called "Rangers," and many men with such training were included in them, but it is on its constabulary activities that the fame of this corps so solidly rests. At no time, from its inception to this date, have the Texas Rangers been in a uniform of any description. Their dress has always been according to individual dictates.

This group shows the typical Ranger dress and equipment of 1839. I have relied a good deal on Dr. Webb at the University of Texas for details of dress and gear. The horse equipment is from the research I've been doing for years in preparation for a book on the history of cowboy gear. Saddles are basically early Mexican, but with horns cut down in size and altered in shape better to suit the needs of the Texans. The hide-covered tree is bare except for a small rear skirt, an extension of which is fastened to the rigging ring by leather thongs. The exposed rigging on the fork of the tree is typical of most Mexican saddles, even the modern ones, and the cinch is hung well forward in the Spanish-rig position. There are no *rosaderos*, or fenders on the stirrup leathers to protect the rider's legs — these came a few years later. Stirrups are the wide "dog house" type, in common use until the turn of the century.

1 Walter Prescott Webb, *The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense*, Boston, 1935, pp. 21-24.

2 *Ibid.*, p. 24.

Saddle blankets are Mexican-made, coarsely woven of goat hair or wool, with good ventilation and adequate padding for the rather severe saddle bars.

Bridles on the near and far horses are made of tanned leather, patterned after army types of the period. The bridle on the horse in the middle is Mexican or Indian made of braided horsehair. The bit visible on the front horse is a conventional curb-type, with medium port mouthpiece, but the large ring that forms the lower part of the branch is peculiar to a type that was used all through the nineteenth century, and is from my collection.

Rifles are from my collection and are the usual Plains and Pennsylvania rifles of the era. The center figure is leaning on a half-stock with brass furniture made by Leman, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The other two are heavy-barrel half-stocks made by the Pennsylvania Rifle Works, also with brass furniture, including ornate patch boxes.

Knives shown are also from my own stock: true Bowies, and a type similar to the Arkansas toothpick. Both pairs of boots show the typical two-piece construction common to the times, while the winged, or half-breed boots (actually leggings) on the middle figure are the result of much research and actually making several pairs. They are known as the *bota de ala* in Mexican history, and were worn by white men from the Mexican border to the Hudson Bay country for nearly two centuries. Spurs are also from my personal collection, and are, as near as I can determine, the type commonly worn during the period of the Republic.

The horses are typical Spanish-Texas types; a little better than average, but not the blooded horse of the East. These came into Texas a little later.

Pistols are U.S. 1836 models, converted from flintlock to percussion, and single shot. The Paterson Colts didn't reach the Rangers for another two years.

The buffalo skull and the wand with the pendant eagle feather is a sign left by a party of Comanches on the move to enable scattered hunting or war parties to catch up with the village.

Randy Steffen

REPUBLICAN BLUES, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA (1st REGIMENT, GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS), 1860

(Plate No. 151)

The Republican Blues of Savannah, Georgia, was an ancient corps when, in 1860, it paid a social call on the City Guard of New York. There were street parades and "collations," and "speeches were made and appropriate sentiments expressed." Mid these ceremonies the members of the Blues were photographed by Matthew Brady, and from these pictures came a woodcut in *Harper's Weekly*. It is from this engraving, and from a music cover published the same year, that the plate is based.¹

The Republican Blues was established in 1808, the product of the same scare that led to the formation of many other famous American military corps. It existed independently until 1852 when, by act of the Georgia Legislature on 20 January, it was joined with six other Volunteer corps (including the Chatham Artillery and the Savannah Volunteer Guards, even older companies) to form the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah. Four years later this battalion was enlarged and redesignated the 1st Regiment, Georgia Volunteers. Alexander R. Lawton, West Pointer of the Class of 1839, became its colonel.

The New York collations and speeches in 1860 were of short effect. When late in the same year Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia decided to seize Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River — even before his State had left the Union — it was to the First Regiment he turned. On 2 January 1861, in Savannah, he issued secret orders to Colonel Lawton to seize the Fort, then held only by an ordnance sergeant and one or two assistants. It was taken over on the 3rd without

casualties and the Regiment did what it could to improve the defences.²

It was the lot of the Blues to remain guarding the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina for much of the Civil War. By chance it was not with its regiment in Fort Pulaski when strong Federal forces landed nearby and, in April 1862, compelled the regimental commander, Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, to surrender the Fort and his 388-man garrison. In time these men were exchanged and the 1st Regiment, Georgia Volunteers continued on its mission to the bitter end.³

In the plate we see the Republican Blues in dress uniform just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. *Harper's Weekly* comments that the corps was "not accompanied by a band, as none exists in Savannah; but in lieu thereof are provided with a couple of snare drums and fife." This music was provided by the Negro slaves purchased for the purpose.⁴

One further remark in the text of the magazine is of interest: "Most of the officers and many of the privates wear what are called among military men service chevrons, which are bars of lace or worsted on the left arm of the coat, each bar indicating five years' service. The captain and the first lieutenant each wear six of these . . ."

*H. Charles McBarron, Jr.
Frederick P. Todd*

- 2 T. Conn Bryan, *Confederate Georgia*, Athens, Ga., 1953, p. 6.
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 70-72. Col. Olmstead, in *Reminiscences of Service with the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia . . .*, Savannah, 1879, describes part of the subsequent history of the unit.
4 *Harper's Weekly*, op. cit.

1 *Harper's Weekly*, 4 Aug. 1860.

14th REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA, 1861-1864

(Plate No. 152)

The pride of soldiers is a strange, inexplicable thing, and is often reflected in their attitudes toward a uniform or a regimental badge. A case in point is that of the 14th Regiment New York State Militia.

There were two things the men of the Fourteenth jealously guarded: their regimental numeral and their red pants. At the time of their muster into Federal service, the men were promised by no less a figure than General Irvin McDowell, that they could use the number "14." Officially, however, the regiment bore the number "84" on the roster of New York volunteer regiments and another regiment was called the 14th New York Volunteers. This situation always annoyed the officers and men of the Fourteenth, and throughout the unit's Civil War career, use of the number "84" was scrupulously avoided. All correspon-

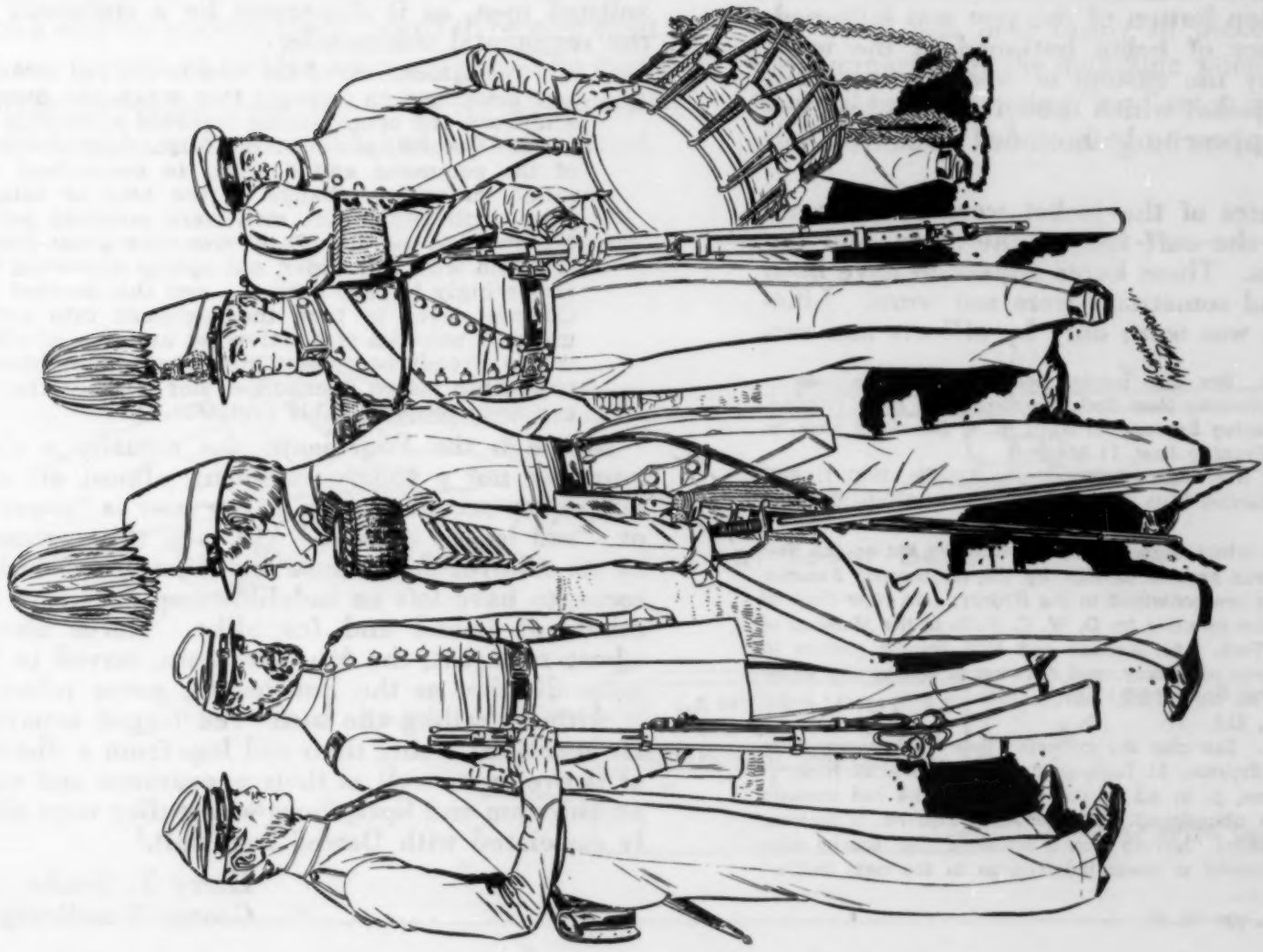
dence, payrolls and reports were headed "14th New York State Militia," while the regiment commonly referred to itself — and was commonly known throughout the army — as the "14th Brooklyn."¹

The so called "chasseur" uniform of the Fourteenth was first adopted by a regimental board of officers in 1860 and consisted of:

. . . red pants, white leggins, blue jacket and broad red chevrons and shoulder knots, and cap with blue band, red above and blue top.²

A later description of the uniform supplies many of the details missing from this description; it refers to the regiment as being:

1 *The History of the Fighting Fourteenth, Published in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Muster of the Regiment into the United States Service*, New York, 1911, p. 253. Hereinafter cited as *History*.



Private, Summer Fatigue Dress Officer, Undress

Captain and Sergeant, Winter Dress

Musician, Summer Dress

Republican Blues, Savannah, Ga. (1st Regt., Ga. Volunteers), 1860



Private

Right General Guide

Musician

14th Regiment New York State Militia, 1861-1864

...garbed in the peculiar chasseur dress for which it has become famous—the red pants, dark blue jacket with two rows of bell buttons and red breast piece having also a row of bell buttons and a red cap.³

Still another observer says:

...They were uniformed in short zouave jackets made in cutaway style, often as seen on youngsters of about six years of age, and profusely adorned with buttons. Their pantaloons were red.⁴

The cut and style of the uniform of the enlisted men have been preserved for us in numerous pictures and in full relief detail by the statue on the regimental monument at Gettysburg.⁵ In addition, several original uniforms are displayed in the regimental armory at 1402 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Study of these uniforms reveals a number of details not discernible from pictures or photographs. Perhaps the most striking of these is that the blue jacket and red vest, instead of being separate garments, were in fact one piece; the vest being sewed to the inside of the jacket an inch or so back from each of its edges.

Another striking difference between the pictures and the actual uniforms is that in the former the jacket appears to be buttoned at both the top and the waist. Actually, the jackets were so constructed that the edges could not be buttoned together at any point, since neither buttonhole nor loops were provided for this purpose. The appearance of being buttoned at the top comes from the fact that the two edges of the jacket were sewed to the vest in such a manner that they almost touched when the top button of the vest was buttoned. The appearance of being buttoned at the waist was created by the custom of wearing the waist belt over the jacket which drew its edges together and made it appear to be buttoned under the belt buckle.

Other features of the jacket were the unusual placement of the cuff tab on the seam, and the shoulder knots. These knots appear to have been detachable and sometimes were not worn. Likewise, the sash was worn only by officers and cer-

tain sergeants and not by other ranks of the regiment.

The special uniform worn by the drummer is based upon a contemporary photograph on view at the armory and illustrates the tendency of the period to dress musicians in distinctive uniforms.

Although the chasseur uniform was adopted in 1860, the regiment paraded in it for the first time on 18 April 1861. The uniforms had been furnished by the City of Brooklyn.⁶ From this date until its men were mustered out in 1864, the chasseur uniform was worn on virtually all occasions except fatigue.

After the battle of Bull Run, there was a short period when it seemed that the Fourteenth would be obliged to go into the regulation blue. According to its Colonel:

...the red pants being worn out...the army blue had to be substituted until others could be supplied by contract and, although the blue looked neat and comfortable, the men were not pleased with them as they would not be found dead without red pants on. The government soon supplied the distinctive uniform of the regiment and continued to furnish it during its term of service.⁷

While no complete officer's uniform has been discovered, contemporary photographs in the regimental history show the officers in plain dark blue frock coats and long trousers. Their caps appear to have been the same color and design as those worn by enlisted men, while their trousers, too, were red and a pair on display at the armory has a thin gold stripe on the outer seam.

The devotion to red trousers was not limited to enlisted men, as is illustrated by a statement of the regimental commander:

The attachment of the men to the red trousers was developed so strongly that when one Sunday afternoon the enemy being reported advancing on us, the Colonel, proud of the bright new uniforms of the command and desiring to keep them unsoiled, ordered a change to the blue or fatigue pants, with which the men were provided before falling in to march. There was very great dissatisfaction with this order, not openly expressed but mutteringly to each other... and this decided the Colonel never to take the regiment into action unless it wore its distinctive red uniform, of which it had already become so proud, and never himself to go into action dismounted nor without the red cap and trousers of his regiment.⁸

Although the Fourteenth was actually a chasseur and not a zouave regiment, almost all contemporary accounts refer to the men as "zouaves" or "red legged zouaves." In fact, this regiment, by its colorful appearance and disciplined daring, seems to have left an indelible impression on the minds of friend and foe alike. Rufus Dawes, whose regiment, the 6th Wisconsin, served in the same division as the Fourteenth, never refers to it without calling the men "red legged zouaves." He mentions seeing their red legs from a distance at Groveton as well as their appearance and valor at Antietam and Gettysburg where they were closely associated with Dawes' own unit.⁹

Harry T. Grube
George Woodbridge

2 *History*, p. 213. See also partial descriptions of the uniform contained in the following New York newspapers of 1861: *Tribune*, 24 April, p. 8; *Evening Express*, 25 April, p. 4; *Herald*, 9 May, p. 8; 12 May, p. 5; *Evening Post*, 11 May.

3 William F. Fox, *New York at Gettysburg*, Albany, 1900, II, 687.

4 Rufus Dawes, *Service With The Sixth Wisconsin*, Marietta, Ohio, 1890, p. 38.

5 This monument which stands near the railroad cut on the first day's battlefield was erected in 1887 by the Regimental Association. Pictures of it are contained in the *History*; and *New York at Gettysburg*. See also painting by D. W. C. Falls in the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue and 103d Streets; picture in partial color on cover of *History*, and drawing in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, New York, 1887, I, 167.

6 *History*, pp. 15, 213.

7 *History*, p. 237. See also the following New York newspapers of 1861: *Evening Express*, 21 June, p. 3; *Daily News*, 22 June, p. 8; *Tribune*, 24 June, p. 8; all to the effect that the red trousers were about to be abandoned. But see also *Tribune*, 9 September, p. 8, which says: "having won a name in their scarlet caps and pants, they intend to wear them again in the next battle."

8 *History*, p. 252.

9 Dawes, *op. cit.*, pp. 60, 90.

COLLECTOR'S FIELDBOOK

LIEUTENANT METCALFE'S EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT

The article entitled "Lt. Henry Metcalfe's Experimental Cartridge Box" by Warren T. McCracken, *MC&H*, IX, may have proven intriguing to readers interested in the "system" of which the item described was a component part.

The Metcalfe System was one of a number of ideas advanced to increase the rate of fire of the single-loading "trapdoor" Springfield at a time when repeating rifles had achieved wide use.

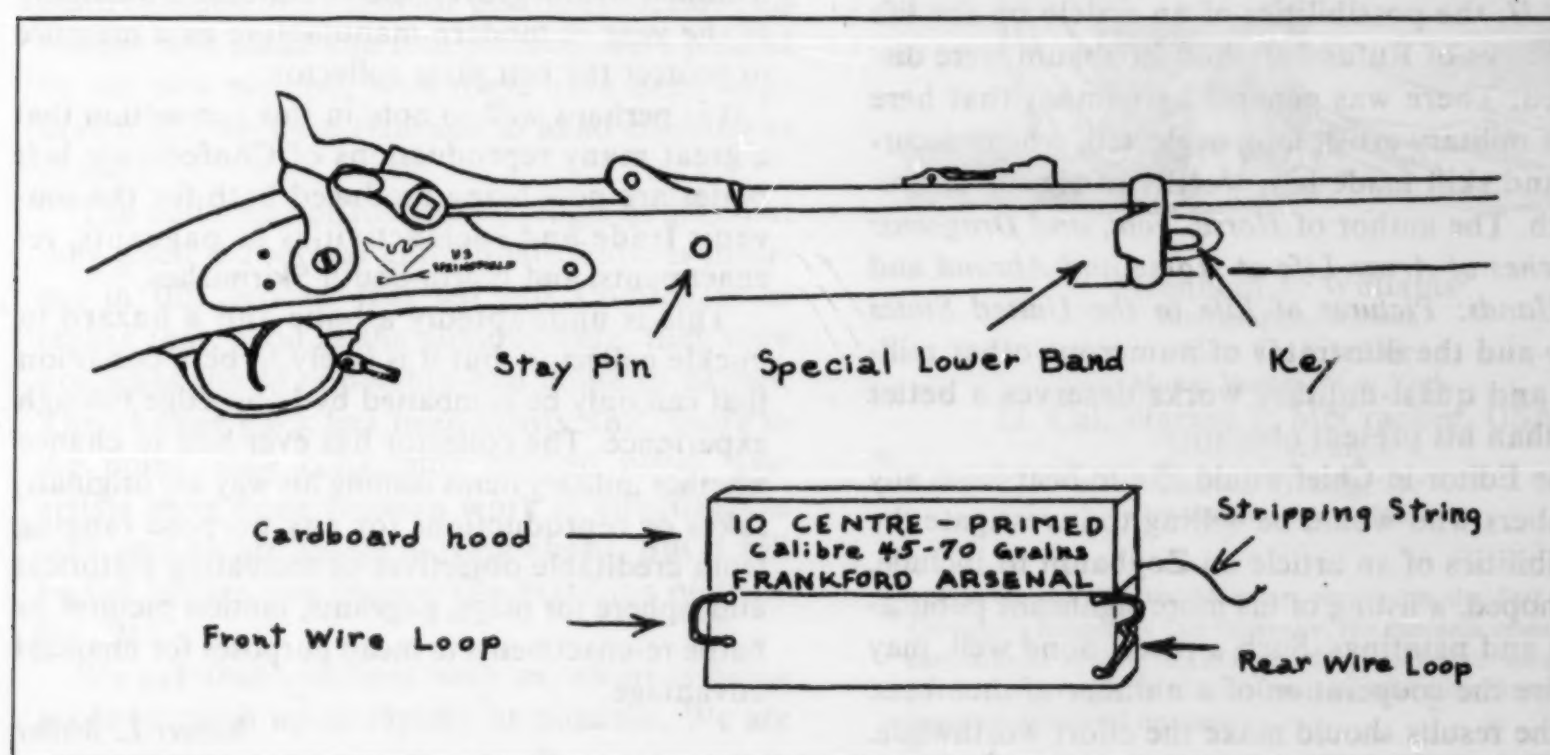
Lt. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance, was recorder of the board headed by Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry which, in 1873, chose the Springfield Rifle, Cal. .45, over about one hundred U. S. and foreign breechloaders, both single shot and repeaters, as the service arm. His equipment was submitted to this same board for consideration.¹

The system included a "magazine," means to attach it to the rifle, and the special cartridge box. The magazine, as deduced by Mr. McCracken, was a narrow wooden block, bored to receive eight to ten rounds of service ammunition. The cartridges projected from this block for about half their length, and, when packed in the arsenal,

were covered by a light cardboard hood, pasted to the sides of the block, and the whole varnished as protection against moisture. The cardboard cover was quickly removable by means of the string incorporated for this purpose, in the same fashion that the cellophane cover of a cigarette package of today is stripped off. Two strong wire loops (see sketch), by which the block was attached to the rifle, completed the magazine.

Two magazines were placed in the cartridge box, over the lifting strap described by Mr. McCracken. This strap was then passed over (in an original version) a third magazine secured to the outside of the box proper. When secured to the box bottom, the strap aided in holding the third magazine firmly in place when it was desired to withdraw single rounds from it.

The Springfield rifle used with this system was modified by replacement of the usual lower band by one which embodied an undercut projection on the right side for attachment of the magazine. The band was held firmly in place against the force imparted by the magazine when the rifle was in recoil by a projecting "key" set in an escutcheon plate, replacing the usual hand spring. A project-



ing notched "stay-pin" installed in the side of the forearm immediately in advance of the lock plate completed the modification.

To attach the magazine to the rifle, its short forward wire loop was engaged with the lower band and its rear portion, from a slightly raised position, was pushed downward, the elongated wire loop riding on the front or notched surface of the "stay-pin" until the indentation in the loop settled around that pin, holding the magazine in place on the right side of the forestock.

In its attached position, the motion of opening the breech brought the rifleman's hand directly to the magazine, and a brief movement sufficed to load the round. This, coupled with ease of removal of the magazines from the cartridge box and attachment to the piece, considerably increased the sustained rate of fire of this weapon under ideal circumstances.

Although practical considerations, after "troop testing," militated against the adoption of Lt. Metcalfe's system throughout the service, it remains the most interesting and fully conceived of the various approaches to this particular problem on record.

Lt. Col. Walter J. Landry, Jr.

¹ Ordnance Memoranda No. 15, AGO, 1873.

A ZOGBAUM ARTICLE?

At a recent editorial meeting of the staff of the *MC&H*, the possibilities of an article on the life and works of Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum were discussed. There was general agreement that here was a military artist, long neglected, whose accuracy and skill made him worthy of significant research. The author of *Horse, Foot, and Dragoons: Sketches of Army Life at Home and Abroad* and *All Hands: Pictures of Life in the United States Navy* and the illustrator of numerous other military and quasi-military works deserves a better fate than his present obscurity.

The Editor-in-Chief would like to hear from any members who would be willing to investigate the possibilities of an article on Zogbaum to include, it is hoped, a listing of his more significant publications and paintings. Such a piece, done well, may require the cooperation of a number of members, but the results should make the effort worthwhile.



CSA BELT BUCKLE
1ST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS

This plate is photographed from the fine Confederate belt plate collection assembled by the late Mr. W. Stokes Kirk and is shown by courtesy of Member Linnie A. Kirk Mosler. Since it is mounted on a board and was perhaps somewhat altered on its reverse in the process, it seems now impossible to determine whether it was designed for the waist belt or cartridge box. Perhaps specimens were made for each purpose.

Reproductions now exist for the express purpose of outfitting a North-South Skirmish Association team that has adopted the legend on the plate as its organizational name. Mrs. Mosler granted this privilege through Member John L. Rawls, organizer of the team.

Fortunately at least two differences exist in the reproductions from this original. The Mosler specimen is made of yellow brass and is apparently deeply engraved by hand. The reproductions are cast in red brass with its lettering moulded in the process. The engraver's error, in cutting a bar in the V of Virginia (visible above), was corrected in the mould. Although the reproductions have been trimmed with a graver, the backs bear a stamping of the year of modern manufacture as a measure to protect the belt plate collector.

It is perhaps well to note in this connection that a great many reproductions of Confederate belt plates are now being produced both for the souvenir trade and such activities as pageants, re-enactments, and North-South Skirmishes.

This is undoubtedly a bane and a hazard to buckle collectors but it is likely to be a condition that can only be combatted by knowledge through experience. The collector has ever had to chance whether military items coming his way are originals, fakes or reproductions for any purpose ranging from creditable objectives of recreating historical atmosphere for plays, pageants, motion pictures or battle re-enactments to mean purposes for financial advantage.

Robert L. Miller

GAZETTE

NON-MEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are encouraged to have their friends subscribe to the publications of THE COMPANY. The Secretary is now accepting non-member subscriptions to the quarterly journal and to the plates. A subscription runs from the Spring through the Winter issues of any year. We cannot send sample issues.

Payment must accompany subscription. Orders should be addressed to:

COMPANY OF MILITARY COLLECTORS & HISTORIANS

Subscription Department
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Prices:

Quarterly *Military Collector & Historian* . . \$ 6.50

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Those non-member subscribers, who are qualified for membership and desire to do so, may apply for membership in THE COMPANY at any time.

EXPLAINING THE DELAY IN PUBLISHING "MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA"

Earlier this year the Members and Subscribers of THE COMPANY were advised that the tenth year of its colored print series would see a change from hand coloring to a collotype printing process. This change was made and four pictures were printed by the new method. Now these have been withdrawn and we have returned to hand coloring as of old.

The collotype prints were of high quality but they disclosed several unfortunate features inherent in this process that led this Committee to realize that, good as the pictures were, they were not what the Membership had come to expect. The change back has been costly and, more to the point, time consuming beyond belief. Our artists have done yeoman work in effecting the shift and we are at last moving ahead. But it will be fall before you receive the first four pictures for 1958.

We ask that you bear with us; effort is being made to catch up as rapidly as possible. We are

certain of one thing: you will find the pictures of this tenth year well worth waiting for.

The Committee:

Robert L. Miller
Clyde Risley

Tom Parker
Frederick P. Todd

COMPANY FELLOWSHIPS

The Chairman of THE COMPANY Fellowship Committee invites the membership to submit names of candidates for consideration as Fellows. Information about Fellowships may be found in *MC&H*, Vol. VIII, Fall 1956, page 85 and examples of citations in Vol. IX, Winter 1957, pages 114 and 115.

Each recommendation must be complete and in detail and must include a draft of a citation. All must be typed, double-spaced, and signed by the recommender. They should be addressed as follows:

Company of Military Collectors & Historians
Fellowship Committee Chairman
Box 67
Jackson Heights 72, New York



Kenneth P. Williams
Bloomington, Indiana
Alex G. Sinclair
Mount Vernon, New York

Lt. Col. Warren T. McCracken, USAR
Detroit, Michigan
James Gregg, Jr.
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Jim Gregg, Charter Member, served on the first Board of Governors formed by THE COMPANY. His energetic researches and enthusiasms relative to military dress make his untimely loss particularly tragic to those of us who will miss his stimulating presence at annual meetings.



KEEPING TRADITION ALIVE

A statue of Saint Patrick, the patron of both Ireland and New York's famed "Fighting Sixty-Ninth" Regiment, was presented to Irish Air Lines in commemoration of the inaugural of Irish air service to the United States. The historic statue had traveled overseas with the regiment in World War I and again in World War II and now is in Dublin for permanent enshrinement in the proposed new Irish Air Lines chapel at Dublin Airport.

Jeremiah F. Dempsey, General Manager of Irish Air Lines (right), received the statue from Major John Emmett Rooney, Regimental Chaplain, who made the presentation in the name of the officers and men of the Regiment. John M. Conway, Consul General for Ireland in New York (center) observed the ceremony which took place before the Regiment's Color Guard at the Regimental Armory in New York.

Kenneth H. Powers

★ ★ ★

Shown here are dress uniforms of the Lawrence Light Guard. Both coatees and trousers are of a light blue cloth known locally and quite naturally as "Light Guard Blue." Metal is yellow, shoulder knots are of twisted red and white cord, stripes are red, and pom-poms are red and white.

The Light Guard as an active Massachusetts National Guard unit is Headquarters and Service Company, 101st Engineer Combat Battalion, 26th



Division. It is also a veterans' association, owning the armory. While the 101st Engineers trace their lineage from 1636 and the train bands of the East Regiment through Glover's Marblehead Regiment of the Revolution and the 8th Massachusetts of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, the Lawrence Light Guard itself began in 1851 and was Company E, 5th Infantry MVM and color company at Bull Run in 1861 and in 1862 enlisted to a man for three years as Company C, 39th Infantry, MVM.

Colonel Brooke Nihart, USMC
Rowland P. Gill

★ ★ ★

Last 21 November at Fort Benning the 3d (Marne) Infantry Division celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Included in the ceremonies was a pageant featuring uniforms of the period during which the units of the division were first organized.



US Army Photograph

The War of 1812 uniform is worn by a member of 1st Battle Group, 7th Infantry. The 7th was organized in Tennessee, Georgia, and adjoining territories as the 8th Infantry in 1812. At the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 it gained its nickname "Cottonbalers" by firing from behind breastworks of cotton bales.

The Mexican War uniform, worn by a member of 2d Battle Group, 4th Infantry, commemorates its ten major actions in Mexico under General Zachary Taylor.

The Civil War uniform is worn by a member of 1st Battle Group, 15th Infantry; the Indian War uniform by a member of 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 7th Cavalry; Spanish-American War uniform by a member of 1st Battle Group, 30th Infantry; and the World War I uniform by a member of 1st Battle Group, 38th (Rock of the Marne) Infantry.

*Colonel Brooke Nihart, USMC
Rowland P. Gill*

The Infantry Soldier of the U.S. Army was recently honored by the installation of a nine-foot, bronze "Doughboy Statue" at the Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia. The statue, which depicts a World War II infantryman in combat dress, is a replica of the American Doughboy Statue which stands in Berlin, Germany. Benning's "Doughboy" was financed by a "Follow Me Fund" to which contributions were made by U.S. infantrymen, past and present. The fund's name was taken from the motto of the Center and the Infantry "follow me."

The statue was unveiled on 1 April at ceremonies which included a review and a flag presentation. The sixty infantry colors with attached campaign streamers for engagements from the Revolution to the present belonging to infantry, parachute, armored infantry, glider infantry, and ranger units were turned over to the Infantry Center for safekeeping. Standing before these 60 colors were the colors of the U.S. Army and the Infantry Center. Surrounding all were the flags of the 48 states, 5 territories, and the District of Columbia. The colors will hang in chapels throughout the Center until the Infantry Museum, to be built at Benning, is completed.

It is the desire of The Infantry Center to obtain colors of as many Infantry units as possible to hang in the new Museum. COMPANY Members who may assist in obtaining additional colors are encouraged to write to the COMPANY Secretary, who is assisting Fort Benning with the Museum's establishment.

Charles West

★ ★ ★



U.S. Army Photograph

PUBLICATIONS

COMPANY Fellow (and longtime Plate Editor) Tom Parker has just published the first two groups in a projected series of prints covering military dress in America. Grouped in sets of four are "Union Soldiers of the Civil War" and "Soldiers of the Confederate States of America." The prints, from

original paintings by the publisher, are 5 x 7 inches in size and printed in full color. The Confederate series include the following subjects: Lieutenant, 1st Virginia Cavalry Regiment, 1861; Ranger, Terry's Texas Rangers, 1864; Cannoneer, Washington Artillery of New Orleans, 1862; and Ser-

geant, 3rd Regt. South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, 1863. The Union series comprises: Sergeant, 2nd Regt., Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, 1861; Private, 14th Regt., Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, 1862; Trooper, 6th New York Cavalry Regt., 1863; and Captain, U. S. Light Artillery, 1864. Each set includes a sheet giving the history of the unit shown—and these units were selected from among those with the greatest combat records. All are packaged in cellophane envelopes and designed to retail at \$1 for a set.

Member Parker deserves hearty congratulations for these series. The art work is excellent. The pictures are attractive, and the details are meticulously accurate in all phases of uniforms, equipment, and weapons. We can all hope that these first two sets meet with sufficient success to enable the publication of future series covering other periods.

* * *

Through the efforts of the Marine Corps Association, Charles Scribner's Sons has recently republished—and a *Few Marines* by Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr. This collection of short stories, enhanced greatly by Colonel Thomason's drawings, presents a very true-to-life picture of the Marine Corps of the 1920's and 30's.

All three aspects of Colonel Thomason's remarkable talents—as writer, artist, and officer of Marines—are displayed to good advantage in this, one of his best books.

Of particular interest to members will be Colonel Thomason's vigorous, accurate illustrations of Marines in action. His stories of service in China, in the Caribbean, at sea, and in the many other places Marines go, provide entertaining and informative reading about American regulars policing the troubled spots of a world between wars. The Leatherneck Bookshop, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C., offers—and a *Few Marines* at the discount price of \$5.00 (regular price, \$5.95).

* * *

Fellow Charles E. Dornbusch has compiled another of his most useful military bibliographies. This time it is *Unit Histories of the United States Air Forces, Including Privately Printed Personal Narratives* (Hampton Books, \$2). The compilation

is paper bound and contains 56 pages. In these pages, however, there are listed 265 individual histories and narratives with complete bibliographic data and some descriptive notes. The list is concerned primarily with combat histories. The souvenir volumes printed in such quantity during World War II while units were in training have therefore been omitted. There are three illustrations.

Readers who have been contemplating purchasing compiler Dornbusch's *Histories of American Army Units* published by the Department of the Army in 1956 will be interested to know that that volume is already out of print.

* * *

One of the most interesting books on American military history to appear in recent months is *The Splendid Little War* by Frank Friedel (Little, Brown and Company, \$8.50), a heavily illustrated account of the Spanish-American War. This conflict has long been neglected by writers and students—with COMPANY Fellow Walter Millis' classic *The Martial Spirit* an outstanding exception. Author Friedel approaches the subject from an entirely different standpoint than did Millis, however, confining himself to a straight forward narrative of the military and naval actions themselves with only the briefest introduction on the coming of the war.

Useful as it is, the text is actually of less importance than the illustrations. There are more than 300 contemporary photographs and drawings culled by the author from the National Archives, the Library of Congress, the Naval Historical collections, the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard and elsewhere. Reproduced in large scale (the page size is 8½ x 10½ inches), they provide a pictorial history of every phase of the war and provide much detailed data on field dress, equipment, practices, and the like. In assembling these valuable pictures and presenting the lucid text which goes with them, Frank Friedel has successfully rescued this splendid little war from near oblivion and presented everyone interested in American military antiquities with a very useful reference book.

* * *

From Australia comes word that the Military Collectors Society of Australia have published the first two numbers of their new journal, *Sabretache*. The

first issue appeared in June, and it is expected to be published "at least quarterly." The sample journal which we have seen was mimeographed and contained brief articles on a wide variety of subjects. The price listed was 3 shillings per copy. Dues for members are set annually, and there was a notice that applications for non-resident memberships would be considered individually by a special committee. The secretary is Mr. A. N. Festberg, 2 Springfield Avenue, Toorak, Victoria, Australia.

The spring of 1958 also witnessed the publication of volume I, number 1 of the *Military Historian*, journal of the Military Historical Society of Detroit. This first issue, a mimeographed 10-page document contained an article by the Editor-in-Chief, COMPANY Member Warren T. McCracken,

on the 1873 Springfield as the gun that really won the West. Inquiries concerning the Society should be addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. June Schornak, 3689 Royal Avenue, Berkley, Michigan.

Not really new, but previously unmentioned in these columns is *Ordenskunde*, the fourth issue of which appeared this spring. Edited by Dr. Klietmann, the publication is the official organ of the International Orders Research Society and is devoted to the history of awards and decorations of the world. It is printed in German and illustrated with halftone engravings. The Society itself maintains extensive archives and can supply data to interested students who have problems in their field. Interested persons should write the Secretary, Dr. Klietmann, Leibnitzstrasse 48, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Germany.

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